

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

IT IS STATED that the following letter was addressed by Arabi Pasha to Mr. Gladstone a few days before the bombardment of Alexandria, but did not reach his hands until after that event:

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 2, 1882.

"SIR,—Our Prophet his Koran has commanded us not to seek war nor to begin it. He has commanded us also, if war be waged against us, to resist, and, under penalty of being ourselves as unbelievers, to follow those who have assailed us with every weapon and without pity."

"Hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires on Egypt will involve the Egyptians from all treaties, contracts, and conventions, that the control and debt will cease, that the property of Europeans will be confiscated, that the canals will be destroyed, the communications cut, and that use will be made of the religious zeal of Mahomedans to preach holy war in Syria, in Arabia, and in India. Egypt is held by Mahomedans as the key of Mecca and Medina, and all are bound by their religious law to defend these holy places and the ways leading to them. Sermons on this subject have already been preached in the mosques of Damascus, and an agreement has been come to with the religious leaders of every land throughout the (Mahomedan) world, I repeat it again and again that the first blow struck at Egypt by England or her allies will cause blood to flow through the breadth of Asia and of Africa, the responsibility of which will be on the head of England."

"The English Government has allowed itself to be deceived by its agents, who have cost their country its prestige in Egypt. England will be still worse advised if she attempt to regain what she has lost by the brute force of guns and bayonets."

"On the other hand, there are more humane and friendly means to this end. Egypt is ready still, nay desirous, to come to terms with England to be fast friends with her, to protect her interests, and keep her road to India, to be her ally. But she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. If, however, she pretends to be deceived and to boast and threaten us with her fleets and her Indian troops, it is hers to make the choice. Only let her not understate, as she has done, the patriotism of the Egyptian people. Her representatives have not informed her of the change which has been wrought among us since the days of Ismail's tyranny. Nations in our modern age make sudden and gigantic strides in the path of progress."

"England, in fine, may rest assured that we are determined to fight, to die martyrs for our country—as has been enjoined on us by our Prophet—or else to conquer and live independently and happily. Happiness in either case is promised to us, and when a people is imbued with this belief, their courage knows no bounds."

"AHMED ARABI."

If this is a genuine letter, it is a fair specimen of the stuff of which Arabi Pasha is made.

THE FOLLOWING is the list of successful candidates at the last Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service:

Henry Howse.	Henry Crump.
Francois Montague.	Raymont Knight.
Herbert Pike.	Philip Hirst.
Edward Leggett.	Michael Doyer.
Bernard Houghton.	James Bernard.
Hewling Luson.	Charles Brind.
Edward Ashworth.	Mancherji Khareghat.
George Gordon.	Henry Cox.
Arthur Stokes.	Clive Cuthbertson.
Harrington Lovett.	Charles Pinhey.
Frederick Duke.	John Weir.
Edward Gail.	Stuart Fraser.
Anthony Freshway.	Frederick Beames.
Francois Harrison.	Lionel Wynch.
Ernest Walsh.	George Urquhart.
Walter Rogers.	Robert Clegg.
Reginald Craddock.	Charles Henry.
George Bower.	Robert Morris.
Albert Williams.	Daniel Toomey.

WHATEVER difference of opinion may exist among Englishmen as to the denunciation of social immorality by Bishop Mylne of Bombay the true Hindu cannot but sympathize with the following moral sentiments:

And now let me ask you in conclusion whether you prefer thy teaching of your Saviour, as explained to you in our Prayer Book, or the teaching of the Parliament of Great Britain? It is hard upon an injured husband to be prohibited from marrying again. That I quite admit. But it is hard upon all classes of society to see a premium put upon immorality. It is hard upon every wife whose husband is unfaithful and cruel, to know that if she gets a divorce he can be married to any one whom he likes. It is hard upon any husband whose wife gets tired of his home, to know that she can be false to his honour, and so purchase the right to re-marry if he finds her out and takes proceedings against her. And remember that, for all practical purposes, there must either be no divorce at all, except the legal separation which confers no permission to re-marry, or there must be divorce for all conceivable causes. No country has ever stopped short even where England has stopped at present. And England has gone far beyond the point to which

any one pretends that Christ went. The laxest interpreters of the Gospels cannot pretend with any show of reason that He allowed adulterers to re-marry. Yet our law allows them to do so. And in England in a few years' time the law will be the same as it practically is in Prussia and in some of the States of America, and marriage will have become a temporary contract terminable by mutual consent. But the advanced supporters of divorce do not press even for mutual consent.

The Hindu law and the Hindu religion equally denounce adultery.

WE ARE glad to observe that the debasing punishment of flogging has attracted the attention of Parliament. The following interesting conversations on the subject took place in the House of Lords:

Lord Truro rose to ask whether the usual punishment for petty offences in British India, was not flogging, the number of lashes varying from 10 to 200; and to move for a return of the convictions by the lesser courts during the last three years, showing the offences and punishments awarded thereto in each case respectively. In reply to a question put in the other House, the noble Marquis the Secretary of State for India had said that he did not for a moment deny that an enormous number of cases of flogging had occurred, but he followed it by the assurance on the part of the Government that the subject was one to which their attention had been directed.

After a few words from Lord Denman, Viscount Enfield said it was not quite accurate to say that the usual punishment for petty offences in British India was flogging. Nor could 200 lashes be inflicted under any circumstances for any offence, however heinous. The punishment was limited by law to thirty strokes if the ratan (or cane) was used as it was in Bengal and a large part of India and to 150 lashes if the "cat" was used, as in Madras, and in some other places. Lord Hartington's attention having been called to this subject in 1880, he had addressed certain communications to the Indian Government on this head, and he proposed to lay upon the table of the House two despatches, one from India and the other to India, which he thought would substantially contain nearly all the information which the noble lord required. On March 23, 1882, Lord Hartington said at the conclusion of his despatch to the Government of India:—"I am of opinion that it would tend greatly to the accomplishment of the object in view if a return were prepared every year from the reports of the various local Governments, showing the number of corporal punishments, the amount of absolute punishment as indicated by the number of stripes inflicted, and the relative number of these punishments in comparison with other punishments." Under the new code of criminal procedure passed in March last, and which would soon come into operation, the use of the "cat" would no longer be legal and the punishment was limited absolutely to thirty strokes of the ratan. Other special provisions had, moreover, been introduced, with a view of rendering the application of the punishment less frequent.

The motion was withdrawn.

Corporal punishment is extremely demoralizing; it ought to be done away with altogether.

SOMETIMES they do things outrageously bad in the Punjab. The Financial Commissioner made no report on the administration of the Liecense tax through an "oversight," and the Lieutenant-Governor quietly passes it over. The working of the license tax is thus summed up in the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor:

The general results of the action of Government in relieving the lowest class of contributors are that compared with the previous year, 91½ per cent. of the persons taxed have escaped taxation; while only 47½ per cent. of the revenue has been given up; and that, whereas formerly 1 person in every 60 of the population had to contribute to the tax, only 1 in 754 has now to pay. The income from the 1st class in the present year exceeds the average of 1878-79 and 1879-80 by 4 per cent., and the income from the 2nd class shows an increase, similarly calculated, of 19 per cent. But, while the number of persons taxed in the lower class has increased by 15 per cent., the numbers in the higher class have fallen by 20 per cent. The increase is, as was to be expected, most marked in the lowest grade of the 2nd class; but there is also a noticeable addition to the 1st grade of the 1st class, which is not explained in the report, and as to which the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to receive further information next year.

However fairly the assessment may be adjusted the incidence of the tax cannot fail to be unequal. The fact is—direct taxation is opposed to the genius of the people of this country.

TUESDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

WE TAKE from the last issue of the *Journal of the National Indian Association* the following items of Indian intelligence:

The Scholarship awarded by the Benchers of the Middle Temple to Mr. R. D. Sethna, B.A., LL.B., which we mentioned last month, is of the value of 30 guineas.

In the Open Competition Examination held in June for the Civil Service of India, Mr. Mancherji P. Khareghat, of Bombay, was among the successful candidates. He stood

26th in the list, having gained 1454 marks. Mr. M. P. Khareghat is a Gilchrist Scholar of 1881.

Mr. S. Sathianadhan (Corpus Christi College) has obtained the degree of L.L. M., having passed in the Law Tripos of the University of Cambridge. Mr. Sathianadhan took three Triposes in his University course.

Mr. N. P. Sinha and Mr. S. R. Roy have obtained the diploma of Mr. R. C. S. (of England.)

Mr. P. Mukerji has gained the Second Prize in Philosophy of Mind and Logic at University College, London, having stood in the first Class in these subjects. He will also receive a Certificate of Honor in Political Economy.

Mr. H. Modi has passed the L. F. P. S., Glasgow Examination.

Mr. C. Caleb has passed the Primary L. B. C. S. Examination of the University of Durham.

The eldest son of Mr. O. C. Mullick, Basanta K. Mullick, has been elected to an open scholarship in University College School, from the school.

Mr. P. N. Roy has passed in Greek and in Logic as Optional Subjects for the M. D. degree of the University of Glasgow.

Arrival.—Miss Bose, for general study, and Miss B. K. Bose, for medical study from the Punjab. Mr. Dorabji Framji Panday, Mr. Dhanjishaw Muncherji Kapadia; also Mr. J. A. Sheshadry from Bombay.

Departure.—Mr. S. Sathianadhan, B. A., for Madras.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the 18th ultimo, Mr. Pugh, M.P. for Cardiganshire, and a member of the Calcutta Bar, asked the Secretary of State for India whether the time had yet arrived when he could lay upon the table of the House the correspondence relating to the reduction of the salaries of all the High Court Judges in Bengal and of the Native High Court Judges in the rest of India. Lord Hartington replied that the correspondence was not yet ready.

A TELEGRAM in the *London Standard* announces the seizure at Alexandria of a secret correspondence which passed, prior to the bombardment, between the military party and French officials. It was carried on through the agency of M. Minet, a Swiss gentleman, and a strong supporter of Arabi, at whose camp at Kafr Dowar he is now believed to be. The correspondence is said to be very important, and, when published, will produce a very strong sensation. It is said to prove incontrovertibly all the suspicions entertained as to the military party being secretly supported by the French.

IT IS REPORTED that Mr. Oscar Wilde is to be married. The bride expectant is Miss How, one of the most beautiful of American belles. The marriage is not to take place until after the Japanese tour of the apostle of æstheticism.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the North-Western Provinces has directed that the octroi tax shall cease to be levied in the Hathras Municipality from the 1st of October next, a tax on trades and professions being substituted in its stead.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office:

The following telegram from the Admiral at Suex is published for information. Message begins, Sunday twentieth, Captain Hastings with Segulle and Mosquitos, Seamen and marines assisted by 200 Seafourth Highlanders under Major Kelsey attacked enemy's entrenched position at Chalout completely defeated him, made 45 prisoners and captured large quantity of rifles and other stores. Enemy has about 100 killed. Fresh water canal cut but repaired and dock at Chalout is in our possession. Ismalia and Port Saïd were occupied this morning.

It is understood that Mandalay Government declines draft treaty offered by Government of India and believed to be accepted in the main by Burmese Embassy. Reasons not yet assigned but believed to be our adherence to provision in existing treaty for residency guard of escort and our refusal to agree to fresh monopolies in addition to those allowed by existing treaty; all other important points of difference had been adjusted.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from Debrughurh:

About thousand people met yesterday to thank the Viceroy for the bestowal of self-Government boon. The people unanimously resolved to apply for the introduction of elective system into this district.

THE ENGLISHMAN hears that the Government of India has determined to reduce the long holidays hitherto enjoyed by the officers of the Educational Department to two months only in the year. The action of Government is understood to have been provoked by the conduct of one of the officers in accepting regular outside employment during his holidays. We believe this case occurred at Bombay.

Will the Government stop the winter vacation? This vacation means the waste of a most valuable part of the year, when work is most agreeable.

It is given out that Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, c.s., at present on leave in Europe, is engaged to a young lady, who to great personal attractions is able to add the solid possession of £50,000. We congratulate Mr. O'Donnell on his good luck.

According to the last census, there are twenty-one million widows in India. Do the Census returns show how many millions are child-widows?

At Leeds, on the 10th July, the Marquis of Ripon was elected President of the Yorkshire College in the room of the late Lord Frederic Cavendish.

A CORRESPONDENT at Makalpoore in the district of Hooghly writes:

"We pay road cess to the extent of Rs. 3,000 but not a single pice is spent on the roads of the villages in this parts. Only last year Mr. Cornish the District Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly sanctioned a grant of Rs. 75 for petty repairs of which a small sum has been spent. A road from Makalpoore via Tykta, Bagan, Nowpara to Kanubanka and a bridge or culvert over a khal west of Makalpoore have become an indispensable necessity. For want of such a road the inhabitants of Makalpoore and its adjoining villages suffer great inconvenience and hardship. The cultivators here have no means of transporting their produce to the neighbouring markets and to Hooghly in this season except at a great expense and with considerable loss of time. There is a village road from Dhonekhally public road at Bagan to Makalpoore, which is in a deplorable condition. It was originally constructed by a zemindar and it has fallen into decay because the people have not the means of repairing it. There is a middle class English School at Makalpoore which is in a pretty flourishing condition, but it is almost deserted in the rainy season because the poor boys cannot wade through mud and slough. Will not the Hooghly Road Cess Committee move in the matter?"

It has been brought to our notice that in Orissa notwithstanding every profession of sympathy for indigenous talent, the leaning on the part of local officers in favor of Eurasians and Europeans is so strong that at times public interests are entirely overlooked for the sake of favouritism and nepotism. Not long ago the post of Oorish translator to Government fell vacant, several competent educated natives offered themselves as candidates, but the appointment was ultimately given to a European. There is at the present time another place and a tempting one to give away. The Mayurbhunge Raj wants a manager, and it is virtually in the gift of the Commissioner of Orissa. Notwithstanding the high character, which Mr. Smith bears for impartiality, the local public seem to believe that the place will be given to a European. Surely the Government ought to look to these matters.

THURSDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY have during the last few days had to contend with several strikes amongst their men—the grievance being the heavy fines stipulated in the Corporation bye-laws. The Manager of the Company has however explained matters to the men, who have now nearly all returned to their duty.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of books, pamphlets and periodicals received in the Bengal Library during the second quarter of the year 1882 was 382, of which 252 were uni-Lingual, 51 bi-Lingual, and 2 tri-Linguals; of the periodicals 73 were uni-Lingual and 4 bi-Lingual. Among the uni-Lingual books 145 were in Bengali composed of original publications and translations. The subjects of the original publications were fiction, religion, medicine, law and school-reading.

WE LEARN from the official report for the week ending 19th August published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that there was more or less copious rain in every district in Bengal, which has benefitted the crops, but more is still wanted. In the Midnapore and Hooghly districts the deficient rain-fall is telling injuriously upon the crops, in the Chota Nagpore division want of rain is now being felt. A whirlwind passed over the town Nonbholly on the night of the 16th instant, about 4 A.M., which destroyed some houses and many trees.

A CORRESPONDENT at Ghazipore writes:

"After a long and anxious expectation the heavens opened their flood-gates and there was a heavy shower yesterday, which has much improved the weather and will, it is expected abate the distress of the zemindars belonging to Babu Nohad, who have been to death by a number of years. The zemindars and thirteen of them were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. A cement cart was on its way from Ghazipore to Sydepore was set upon by a gang of dacoits, the passenger were severely mauled and property looted. The offenders have not been arrested.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kashmir, we learn with pleasure, has contributed Rs. 500 towards the completion of the fourth edition of the Mahabharatha, which is being published by Babu Protapa Chunder Roy and distributed gratis. Babu Protapa Chunder Roy has undertaken a national work, and deserves encouragement.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is a medico, observes that when the subordinate medical service was first created the then Sub-Assistant Surgeons took rank with the Munsiffs and Deputy Magistrates. In the course of time the last mentioned officers have far outstripped the medicos, who are now looked down upon by the public. While the Subordinate Judicial and Executive services have risen in status and emoluments the Assistant-Surgeons have sunk into obscurity. The burden of their complaint is that while their private practice is restricted their emoluments from the State remains the same as they were fifty years ago. What is most disheartening to them is that their covenanted superiors throw cold water upon their prospects. Rs. 100 a month was a large sum in 1835, in 1882 its value is less than one-third. In justice and equity the lowest pay of the Assistant-Surgeon, ought to be not less than Rs. 250, after seven years' service it might rise to Rs. 400 and after 14 years' service to Rs. 600. There ought not to be any distinction between Assistant-Surgeons and uncovenanted medical officers.

THE *Puschim Dacca Hittakary Sabha* lately established by some of the educated and influential gentlemen of West Dacca with the co-operation of almost all the leading nobility and gentry of the Manickgunge sub-division of the Dacca district, having for its object the spread of female education, the promotion of works of public utility and convenience, and the gratuitous distribution of medicine on the outbreak of epidemic diseases in the sub-division, waited in deputation on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on his recent visit to Dacca with a petition signed by about 3,000 persons representing the inconvenience and hardship, which the people experienced from want of proper roads, and praying that the three khals intersecting the Manickgunge road may be bridged over, that the road be extended to a point opposite Solhar, and that it be metalled the whole length.

FRIDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT at Nobigunge, Sylhet, writes that the rain-fall this year in the month of Srabun has been so little as to bear no comparison with that of former years. The amun crop, which is the principal produce of this district, is likely to prove a failure unless there be a copious downpour soon.

THE LATEST NEWS from the India Office regarding the Bengal Rent Bill, which was sent to the Secretary of State considerably modified by the Government of India, is that it has been recently revised by the Indian Council, and has received many amendments, which are intended to restore it to the shape proposed by the Government of Bengal. It now awaits the final decision of the Marquess of Hartington.

WE HAVE received the following items from the Press Commissioner's Office:

The recent heavy rains and snow in Ladakh have caused floods which have carried away several bridges, and closed the principal trade roads.

The Governor-General of Portuguese India has agreed to raise certain excise duties in Goanese territory with a view to assimilating them to those levied in neighbouring British districts. This measure is in accordance with the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition, and will take effect from the 1st January 1883.

A BILL has been brought into the House of Commons relative to the private estates and marriage settlement of the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh. The following is an abstract of the Bill:

It sets forth that His Highness was married at Alexandria to the Maharanee Bamba, then Bamba Muller, by whom he has had six children, and it deals with real estates in England, with shares in Indian railway amounting to £20,000 and with a policy of insurance for £50,000. In the preamble of the Bill there are letters from Lord Salisbury, and one which his lordship, as Secretary of State for India, tells the Maharajah that he has decided in Council to defray from the Indian revenues one-half of the premium needed to effect an insurance of £100,000 on the Maharajah's life, "on the understanding that, as it is your declared intention to bequeath the whole of your landed estates to your eldest son, the policies shall be assigned to trustees for the benefit of your younger children, and that the remaining half of the premiums shall be deducted from your allowances of £25,000 a year." Lord Salisbury adds that the present arrangement must be considered as a final settlement of the question of the future provision of His Highness's immediate family.

THE FOLLOWING students have passed the last examination of the Cooper's Hill College for the Indian Public Service:

As Assistant Engineers, Second Grade.—Wylie, G.; Dong las, R.; Taylor, B. H.; Clark, S. C. C.; Barrow, D. W.; Beale, F. H.; Sanders, C. H.; Silk, E. A.; Rooper, L. P.; Russell, P. R.; Rowland, W. R.; Rushton, H. W.; Barlow, H.; Eve, S. J. F.; Wood, G. W.; Phillips, H.; Ashpitel, W. F.; Inglis, J.; Le Pelley, B. E.; Killick, S. C.; Ali Akbar; Butcher, H. L.; Wallace, A. J. A.; Thompson, F. G.; and Waling, O. H.

As Assistant Engineers, Third Grade.—Wood, W. C.; Allen, R. P.; Harrison, G. McC.; and Youngusband, A.

As Assistant Superintendents, Telegraph Department.—Styan, S. H., and Elrington, R.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Government of Bengal again offers two agricultural scholarships of the annual value of £200 each, tenable for two years and a-half at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, with an allowance of Rs. 1,000 for the expenses of the successful candidates going to England, and a similar allowance for their return journey. Applications must be sent in before the 30th of September next to the Director of Public Instruction, and only Natives of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, who have passed the B. A. examination on the physical side, will be eligible. These scholarships were founded by Sir Ashley Eden.

SATURDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS made some remarks on anonymous letters, which we commend to all district officers. His Lordship had received an anonymous letter, and in taking his seat on the bench the other day made the following remarks:

He had, to point out the grave impropriety of any person addressing a judge upon a subject which was in discussion before him in a court of law. This might, under certain circumstances, amount to a grave contempt of court. Anonymous communications were the offspring of either a cowardly or a malicious mind, and were seldom, if ever, of the least possible service to the parties concerned. On the contrary, they were in ninety cases out of a hundred calculated to do them injury. He trusted that as this was the first time, since he had the honor of sitting here as a Judge of the High Court, so it might be the last, that any anonymous communications would be sent to him. He need not, he added, say that he paid no attention whatever to, or would make the slightest use of, the so-called information conveyed therein. If there was any information with which a person was acquainted relating to a case pending in this court, it was his clear duty, if he possessed of a spark of conscience, to furnish the Official Assignee with such information, and openly establish the truth of the statements he had made.

We entirely concur.

THE FOLLOWING case of kidnapping has occurred in Calcutta. We take the particulars from the Police report of the *Indian Daily News*:

Mr. Hume, the Public Prosecutor, charged two natives a man and a woman, with having illegally detained a cooly with culpable intent, to wit, to ship him as an immigrant against his will. The following are the particulars given by Mr. Hume:—The accused met their victim, who was suffering from fever and ague in the New Market, and induced him to accompany them to hospital, where they were to take care of him and carefully treat him, and was taken by the accused to the Guiana Cooly Emigrant Depot, where they forcibly detained him for three days. The man fell into the snare until he was unearthed by Inspector Fitzgerald at the instance of the man's wife, who was instrumental in setting the police in motion. The Inspector also informed the Court that the depot authorities threw obstacles in the way of the police by refusing them admission.

The case has been adjourned. We hope the Government will keep its eye upon it.

THERE WERE 192 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 19th August, of which 8 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 65 from fevers, 22 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents and suicide, 50 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Nine children were still-born, 46 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 31 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11. The average of daily mortality was 27.4.

BABU MOHENDERNATH CHATTERJEE'S "Algebraical Exercises with Solutions," the receipt of which we acknowledged last week, will prove exceedingly useful to students preparing for the Entrance and F. A. Examinations. The solutions as far as we have been able to test them seem to be accurate, though we wish the author had taken the trouble to give a fuller exposition of the processes in some cases. Such an exposition would have rendered material help to students who are weak in the science of numbers. It is no small credit to a Native Press (Roy Press) that in printing a mathematical work extending over 150 pages (12 Mo.) the typographical errors are so few as two dozens or so. We commend the publication to junior students generally.

WE HAVE before us a new book by Babu Rojoni-kant Gupta, author of the History of the Great Sepoy War and other publications, entitled "Studies in Indian History" in Bengali. It is not made up of dry details of dates and facts, but contains dissertations on the several epochs of Indian History relating to the early settlement of the Aryans in India, progress of civilization in this country, Aryan predominance, Buddhism and Hinduism, and the advent of the Mahomedans. It is a book much above the average of publications that are now-a-days issued from the Bengali press. We wish the author had taken the trouble to give the dates of the several epochs.

WE HAVE had lying before us two Bengali publications from the pen of Babu Hurprosad Shastri, M. A., one entitled *Bharat Mohila* or "the highest

ideal of female characters as set forth in early Sanskrit Works," and the other *Balmikir Jya* or "the three forces physical, intellectual and moral." The first is a prize essay, which was written for Maharaja Holkar's prize and was subsequently published in the *Bonga Durshana*. Whether as regards elegance of diction or scholarly researches the books deserve great praise. The writer is a good Sanskrit scholar, and has given sufficient evidence of his ingenious scholarship. But we fail to comprehend the aim and object of the compositions. If his object in the first publication be to blazon forth the virtues of eminent Hindu ladies of yore, he has missed his aim by describing characters taken from fiction and poetry. They present at best the ideal of what a lady should be. He would have presented interesting reading, if he had written biographies of real historical characters. The second publication is quasi-mythical, and its real character is not therefore easily comprehensible.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Trade and Navigation of British Burma for 1881-82. 2. Army Circulars for May and June 1882. 3. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for May and June 1882. 4. Report on the Vaccine Operations in the Central Provinces for 1881-82. 5. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. II. Part II. No. 1, 1882. 6. Catalogue of Beautiful and Rare Plants offered by S. P. Chatterjee at the Victoria Nursery. 7. The Rules and objects of the National Mahomedan Association with a list of members. 8. Progressive Lessons on English Composition, Part I. By Bholanath Pal, M. A. 9. An Englishman in India—a paper read before the East India Association. By E. J. Khory Esq. Barrister-at-Law. 10. Paper Consumers' Circular, August 1st, 1882. 11. Torjuna-i Alif Laila Ba-Zubani-Urdu—(Urdu Translation) Romanized under the superintendence of T. W. H. Tolbert B.C.S. and edited by Fred. Pincoff. 12. Sobhar Karya Nirbāha Bidhi or the rules for the conduct of business at meetings, being a Bengali Translation of Mr. Palgrave's "Chairman's Hand-book." 13. Adhuh Digbijoy or Adventures of Don-Quixote in Bengali. By Bepinbehari Chuckerbutty. 14. Discussion of the question of marriage of Hindu Widows in Bengali. By Jadub Chunder Roy. 15. Studies in Indian History in Bengali. By Rajanikanta Gupta. 16. A Few Words on Local Self-Government in Bengali, published by Messrs. Bose Paul & Co. 17. Goruksha Sanghita in original Sanskrit with Bengali translation. 18. The Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali with the commentary of Bhoj Laja and an English Translation. By Rajendralala Mitra L.L.D. C.I.E. Fasciculus II.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, July 20, Evening.—The British have occupied Port Said, El Kantara, El-khazneh and Ismailia, and the whole of the Suez Canal without meeting with any resistance. The Governor of Port Said who was appointed by the Khedive has been reinstated. Major Kane of the Seaforth Highlanders has been slightly wounded. Nefiche has been shelled. The enemy fled. All is now quiet.

21, Morning.—Later advices from Egypt state that the transports and fleet anchored off Aboukir for several hours, and then sailed for Port Said without firing a single shot. The fleet has now entered the Suez Canal, and it is believed that our troops will be landed at Ismailia and proceed thence to Cairo. Port Said, Kantara, Ismailia and Nefiche are occupied by sailors and marines. The Canal is guarded by gun-boats. The traffic is stopped pending the passage of the British fleet. Reconnaissances which have been made find that Arabi is quite on the alert and resolute.

22.—The regiments destined to form the Second Army Corps for Egypt have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in case their services should be required. The landing of the first Division has commenced at Ismailia. Sir Garnet Wolseley is already ashore reconnoitring. Rumours are current that Arabi is abandoning his position at Kafredower. The enemy's loss at Chalouf was heavier than at first reported, 168 being killed and 62 taken prisoners. The Suez Canal Company has resumed working the Canal.

23.—The landing of the first division under Sir Garnet Wolseley at Ismailia is now completed. The Suez Canal has been thoroughly cleared of the enemy along the whole length. The British have occupied Serapium, the enemy taken to flight and abandoning the place on their approaching. The telegraph line between Constantinople and Cairo has been cut. There is no truth in the rumour that Arabi is abandoning his position at Kafredower. Advices from Ireland state that ten men have been arrested on the evidence of eye-witnesses for the murder of the families of four persons at Masladrums.

24.—The latest advices from Egypt state that the Nile is rising rapidly. It is believed that General Hamley's division will be ordered to embark for Ismailia to join General Wolseley, leaving behind a strong garrison for the protection of Alexandria. A large force of the enemy is concentrated at Tei-el Kiber. Their advance guard, consisting of 3,000 men, is only a few miles distant from Ismailia. General Wolseley will forthwith push forward with his division. A detachment of Cavalry advances to-day. The anti-Christian agitation in Syria is increasing. The Governor of Damascus has asked the Porte to send reinforcements.

24, Evening.—The enemy has cut the freshwater canal near I-smuin. The Household Cavalry and some Mounted Infantry under command of Colonel Graham have advanced beyond Nefiche. The total number of British troops landed at Ismailia is ten thousand. It is reported that the Bedouins have cut the Bowlak-Rai-way, thus preventing Arab retreating to Upper Egypt by that route should he wish to do so.

25, Morning.—Sir Garnet Wolseley is at Nefiche. A successful advance is expected to be made on Sunday. Colonel

Graham's detachment of Household Cavalry and the Mounted Infantry having proceeded as far as Ramses (sic) encountered the enemy's advance guard, who opened fire on them with their Artillery. The casualties in Colonel Graham's force were slight. The bulk of the Indian Contingent is nearing Suez and a portion was already landed.

Local Self-Government.

BUDDIBATTY.—A meeting of the Buddibatty rate-payers was held at the local English School-Room on Sunday the 20th August to consider the question of Local Self-Government, at which besides the leading men of the place about 400 other persons were present. Kumar Narendra Chunder Roy, zemindar of Saurafully, was in the chair. The resolutions proposed and carried were similar in effect to those which have been passed in other districts and towns in the country. They record thanks to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, advocate the elective system and the appointment of non-official chairman both in the Municipalities and the local Boards, recommend both property and intellectual qualifications for both voters and members, and suggest that property qualifications of voters be limited to the payment of Rs. 2-8 Road Cess, or an annual income of Rs. 200 from any source. With regard to members this qualification should be doubled. Lastly it was resolved to send a copy of the resolutions to His Excellency the Viceroy direct and to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor through the District Magistrate.

BHODRESSUR.—The Vice-Chairman of the Bhodressur Municipality at the instance of the Sub-divisional Officer of Serampore convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of the place on the 13th instant to consider certain questions connected with the Local Self-Government scheme. The meeting was held in open air and it was well attended. The meeting was unanimously in favour of the elective system, the appointment of a non-official chairman and the combination of property and intellectual qualifications.

BARASAT.—A public meeting of the rate-payers and residents of the Baraset Municipality was held at the Trevor School-House on the 20th instant for the purpose of considering the Government Resolutions on the question of Local Self-Government. Babu Brindaban Chunder Chatterjee was in the chair. The following resolutions were passed: That thanks be accorded to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor. That Government be moved to extend the privilege of Local Self-Government to the sub-division and the Municipality of Baraset and that a sub-committee be formed consisting of certain gentlemen named, with power to add to their number, to consider the important points raised in the recent circular of the Bengal Government on the subject.

The Sub-Committee referred to passed the following resolutions:

That the elective system be introduced into the constitution of the local Board and the local Municipality independent of any formal application from the residents and rate-payers; that the Chairman be elected by the members; and that in the case of an official Chairman he should not have the right of voting, that all persons residing within the limits of the local Board and Municipality possessed of an income of Rs. 300 per annum from whatever source and otherwise qualified by holding occupation implying literary qualifications be allowed the privilege of voting. That in the case of Municipal elections persons paying a Municipal tax of Rs. 4 per annum be allowed to vote and that the votes at elections be taken on paper. With regard to members of the Board, it was resolved that persons having an income of Rs. 500 per annum, salaried or otherwise, or paying Road Cess Rs. 5, a license tax of Rs. 10 per annum, residing within the limits of the board, and all medical practitioners, pleaders and teachers whose annual income is not less than Rs. 1000 be eligible for membership of the Board and Municipality. Official control over the acts of the Board to be exercised only on the application of 50 voters for the removal of any grievance and that such control be exercised only by an officer of the rank of a Divisional Commissioner; official control over expenditure be restricted to disbursements of Rs. 5,000 and upwards. That in addition to the License tax and the proceeds of ferries and pounds the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess be also made over to the Local Board; that should the income from the above sources prove insufficient power be reserved to the Board to levy a local rate. That the members of the sub-committee hold meetings, within their respective circles to explain the views of Government to the people on Local Self-Government. A Committee was formed to call a meeting of the residents of the subdivision to frame rules and regulations for the conduct of the Local Board.

NYHATTY.—We have received a communication from an inhabitant of Nyhatty in which the writer speaking on behalf of his fellow-villagers says that the meeting held there on the Local Self-Government question was not a popular one, that it did not include representatives from the middle and humbler classes. He calls upon the Municipal Commissioners to call a public meeting and secure the attendance of the humbler classes.

GHATTAL—MIDNAPORE.—A crowded public meeting composed of about three thousand persons, amongst whom were Zemindars, Mahajuns, Pleaders and officials, was held at Ghattal on the 8th instant. Babu Umesh Chunder Roy, zemindar, Jara, in the

chair. Babu Bepin Behari Dutt, Pleader, explained to the people what local self-government meant, and what benefits were expected to flow from it. Then Resolutions were proposed and carried to the effect that an expression of thanks and gratitude be conveyed to His Excellency the Viceroy for conferring the boon of self-government on the people of this country; that an application be made to Government for the introduction of the elective system into the constitution of the local Municipality; that the Chairman and members of the Local Board be appointed by election; that the district Board consist of delegates from the Local Boards; that a copy of the Resolutions be forwarded to the several local committees formed in the district of Midnapore for the introduction of the local self-government system.

MOORSHEDEABAD.—A numerous and respectfully attended meeting of the inhabitants of City Moorshe-dabad was held at the Nizamut School on the 25th instant at which the sub-divisional officer Mr. Beames presided. He opened the business of the meeting by reading a letter of apology from His Highness the Nawab for his inability to attend the meeting; His Highness expressed his sympathy with the object of the meeting, which was duly explained by the Chairman. It was resolved that the city Municipality should be constituted into an elective one, that every rate-payer should be entitled to vote, and every rate-payer able to read and write should be eligible to membership. The Chairman then explained what Local Boards were intended to be, and it was resolved that the Moorshe-dabad city should have a local Board with an elected Chairman and elected members. An amendment was however put and carried to the effect that all persons of education and paying Rs. 5 in the shape of license tax and Road Cess or earn an amount of income of Rs. 250 per annum shall be eligible to vote and all persons similarly educated paying Rs. 10 Road Cess or License tax or possessing income of Rs. 500 shall be eligible to membership; that the Moorshe-dabad Local Board shall hold half the number of its meetings at Lal Bag and the other half at Balochur. Addresses of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor were also adopted.

BADURIA—24 PERGHS.—We learn from a correspondent that a crowded meeting was held at the premises of the London Mission High School at Baduria on the 19th instant at which upwards of 400 rate-payers were present—Raja Rajender Nath Roy presided. Babu Ambika Churn Mookerjee, Head Master of the Baduria School, having explained the object of self-government and the advantages of the elective system, it was unanimously resolved to send a petition to the Government of Bengal to grant them the elective system in the constitution of their Municipality. A special Committee was appointed to give effect to the resolutions and to take necessary steps to improve the condition of the Municipality. The assembled rate-payers were at the conclusion of the business of the meeting entertained with music.

KRISHNAGHUR.—Our Krishnaghur correspondent informs us that Babu Ramgopal Sanyal and Babu Bissambhur Roy, delegates from the Krishnaghur Local Self-Government Committee, visited Kushtea and Kumarkhally lately, and held public meetings there for the exposition of the subject. Mr. Andersen the sub-divisional officer of Kushtea is highly spoken of by the delegates for the lively interest he seems to take in the movement. He presided at the Kushtea public meeting at which about 300 persons of all classes were present.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(SESSION 1882.)

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 30th Inst., at 5 P. M.

The Rev. Father E. Lafont, will begin a course of Lectures "On Sound," next Thursday, the 31st Inst., at 7½ P. M. The Subject of the first Lecture will be: "The Production of Sounds, and their Transformation from noise into Musical Notes."

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 1st September at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Thermodynamics. Heat Engines.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 2nd Sept., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Selenium, Phosphorus and Phosphuretted Hydrogen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1882.

THE LORDS ON THE COST OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR EGYPT.

PURSUANT to notice Viscount Enfield, the Under-Secretary of State for India, moved the following Resolution in the House of Lords: "That Her Majesty, having directed a military expedition of her forces charged upon the revenues of India to be despatched for service in Egypt, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of the military operations which may be carried on by such forces beyond the external frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions." This Resolution it will be observed, involved two distinct propositions, 1stly, that Indian troops should be employed for service in Egypt, and 2ndly, that the revenues of India should be applied to the expenses of the Egyptian war. With regard to the first proposition, we may say that there exists no difference of opinion. India is a part of the British empire, and in case of necessity it is but natural that the Indian troops should be called upon to co-operate with the British troops in furtherance of imperial interests and ends. India forms the best training ground for the British soldier, and ought to feel proud of the privilege of serving the Empire with men trained on its own soil. Lord Enfield said: "Various expeditions with which their lordships were no doubt familiar, and in which both English and Indian troops had been employed, had taken place during the last 30 years. There had been the expedition to China, the expedition to Persia, the expedition to Abyssinia, and the expedition to Afghanistan; and on the last two occasions the assent of Parliament was asked before Her Majesty's Indian forces were employed on such duties." His Lordship then went on: "It would be only wasting their lordships' time were he now to dwell on the paramount necessity and importance both to India and England of a safe passage to India through Egypt by the Suez Canal. If that necessity was, as he believed, recognized on all hands, the Government did not think it unreasonable that a small portion of Her Majesty's Indian forces should be employed in the proposed expedition to Egypt. He believed that by their training and other qualifications Indian troops would be eminently fitted to act in co-operation with troops sent from this country in such an enterprise." As we have said there ought to be no difference of opinion as to the despatch of Indian troops for service in Egypt. The Conservative leaders supported the motion of the Government. Viscount Cranbrook said: "The peculiar circumstances of Egypt and the fact that the operations were intended for the purpose of securing peace in that country; and a free passage for our merchandise and our communications with India, also rendered it fitting that that expedition should be authorized; and, therefore, it seemed not unreasonable that a contingent of Indian troops should be furnished for that service, which concerned India fully as much as it did any part of the Empire." So far we agree. But we are constrained to say we cannot agree to the second proposition. Lord Enfield said:

"When the Act for the better government of India passed through Parliament in 1858 it was clearly contemplated that at some time or other the use of Her Majesty's Indian forces would be required beyond the frontiers of India. That Act contained the following clause:—

"Except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, or under sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operations carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by Her Majesty's forces charged upon such revenues."

That clause was proposed very nearly in the terms in which it now stood by the present Prime Minister in the passage of the Act through the House of Commons. It was altered to some extent by Mr.

James Wilson, and opposed by Lord Palmerston, but it was carried in substantially the same form in which it now appeared on the statute-book. But, in passing through the House of Lords, the late Lord Derby added certain words which rendered it necessary that the assent of Parliament should not only be obtained before Her Majesty's Indian forces might be moved out of India, but before any portion of the Indian revenues could be applied to defray the charge for those forces when employed out of India.

So Indian revenues are to be voted away by the British Parliament, in which there is not a single representative of India to raise his voice. While we are talking here glibly of self-government and the expenditure of municipal money by the representatives of the taxpayers, our Imperial revenues are being frittered away by the Imperial Parliament in spite of the protest of the Government of India. What a mockery! But let that pass. We have already said that we do not see any reason why the tax-payers of India should be called upon to pay for the military operations, which are being carried on in Egypt solely for the sake of the exigencies of imperial policy. Lord Stanley of Alderley objected to the revenues of India being charged with the expenses of a war undertaken in the interest of the British bondholders. The Marquis of Salisbury said that "he wished only to say that in giving his humble support to the Government, if it were a question of going to war for the Egyptian bondholders he should object to any part of the expenses of such a war being paid out of the revenues of India." It could not be expected that the Government would acknowledge that the Egyptian war has been undertaken in the interest of the English bondholders. But an analysis of the causes of the war makes this fact clear enough. The establishment of the Foreign Control in Egypt was due entirely to the influence of the British and French bondholders. The Control led to many acts of aggression, which the Egyptians resisted, and which have raised the antipathy of the National Party in Egypt. The collision between England and Egypt is thus entirely due to the interests of the British bondholders, and in order to protect those interests the poor tax-payers of India must be bled!

AN INDIAN EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS IN LONDON.

MR. LETHBRIDGE'S EXPOSITION.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION improvised what we may call an Indian Educational Congress in London. It was a very important gathering. Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., the late Press Commissioner of India, for many years a distinguished member of the Bengal Educational Service, and noted for his warm sympathy with the cause of high education in India and with the educated natives, read an able, interesting and instructive paper on the educational problem of India. Sir Louis Jackson presided on the occasion. We wish we could make room for Mr. Lethbridge's paper in *extenso*, but as we have not space we will content ourselves with some extracts. We have read with great interest and pleasure Mr. Lethbridge's exposition. He begins by noticing the appointment of the Education Commission by Lord Ripon. He quotes the opinion of the Maharaja of Travancore that in consequence of the appointment of this Commission there is a "panic" among the educated natives of India on the subject of education. Mr. Lethbridge says that "that panic is due, not to the faintest doubt of the high motives and benevolent intentions of the Government in instituting this Commission, but to a fear lest mistaken counsels should prevail in the Commission and should injure that existing system of high education which is regarded, and rightly regarded by every educated Indian as the greatest boon that has been conferred on India by her present rulers." Mr. Lethbridge then describes the collegiate system in India. He gives an interesting account of both State and private colleges, and the endowments made by munificent native gentlemen, and then demolishes with great gusto one by one the arguments advanced against high edu-

cation in India. He observes: "We are told that the tendency of our higher education is to make the youth of India irreligious, or at least sceptical, to make them disloyal or at least discontented; to make them disrespectful to age and rank, and so on." And he thus answers the question:

"I have laboured for many years in three of the largest Colleges of India. It has been my privilege to have more personal and valued friends among the educated youth of India than are probably even known to the most Englishman in India outside the ranks of the Education Service; and I am only doing simple justice to them and to myself, when I declare most emphatically, most unreservedly, my full and clear conviction that the results of the teaching of English literature, of history, of mathematical classical lore, of science, in our India Government Colleges so far from being deplorable, as they have been represented, have been immensely beneficial in every way, religious, political, or social. Of course I have known exceptions; but there are black sheep in every flock, and I most sincerely believe that the exceptions in the University of Calcutta are not one whit more numerous than in those of Oxford and Cambridge. I have found as a rule that the religion of the men who have received all the educational advantages offered by our State Colleges, has, in many cases, become higher, because more intelligent. Their loyalty has been, in like manner, confirmed for the same reason, that it is more intelligent; and so on, for every other virtue of public or private life.

After quoting the Maharaja of Travancore Mr. Lethbridge remarks:

I will only add a few words to His Highness's statement with regard to the allegation that the men educated in our Colleges are a *discontented* class. It is of course true that as the numbers of our Indian B.As. and M.As. increase, there is less and less chance of their being able immediately to find employment for their talents in the lines that are most congenial to them. But there is nothing astonishing in this fact; there is certainly nothing in it that should lead us to wish to see fewer B.As. and M.As.; for no one will contend that the supply can be really in excess of the need of a country as big as all Europe without Russia, at least for centuries to come. Ladies and gentlemen, I maintain that the fact is, in many ways, a necessary and even a fortunate incident in the progress in India. In the first place, the just demands of these numerous graduates, the abilities, the trustworthiness, the many valuable qualities they can offer to employers, must act more and more powerfully in the direction of their employment in high and responsible offices in the Government, and in other capacities, for which India has now to import more costly labourers from England. Again, Indian graduates are sometimes blamed for showing too great a partiality to two lines of life—Government employment and the Bar. But is it not the case in every country, that the more desirable avocation become overcrowded long before the surplus candidates will content themselves with the less congenial ones? And the taste in this matter of educated Englishmen does not seem to differ much from that of educated Indians. A clerkship in the India Office in London was once thrown open to public competition, and more than 300 candidates presented themselves, including Cambridge wranglers and honour-graduates of Oxford; and it had been stated from the bench as an undoubted fact that not 50 per cent. of the London bar earn enough in fees to pay the rent of their chambers. This difficulty is one that tends to remedy itself by the ordinary operations of economic laws. In India the remedy is more easily found than in any more thoroughly exploited country, for its resources await development in a thousand different ways.

Mr. Lethbridge then ably combats the point that the education given in our State colleges is *elemosynary*. Referring to the representation of the General Council of Education to Lord Ripon and to their suggestion that the State Colleges should be made self-supporting Mr. Lethbridge remarks:

Ladies and gentlemen, at our present rate of expenditure, this would necessitate fees varying from about Rs. 300 per annum for the urban Colleges in advanced district, to perhaps Rs. 1,000 per annum in the more remote Colleges—equivalent, according to Sir George Campbell's calculation, to tuition fees in England varying from £200 to £750 per annum. This is what, put into definite terms, the proposal that "persons in good circumstances should pay the full cost of their children's education," really comes to. Of course, to state the proposal thus definitely is to expose its extravagance. The fees in the State Colleges are already enormously high—far higher,

relatively, than those in any English University; and it is quite certain that any increase in their rate would only have the result of emptying the class-rooms, and would actually diminish the aggregate amount obtained from them. And with the utmost respect for the able Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, I am unable to understand how he and his colleagues, representing the missionary Colleges of India can allege that the low rate of fees in the State Colleges has a tendency to pauperise the classes that use those Colleges; for what, then, can be said of the fees in the Missionary Colleges, which are in all cases much lower than in the State Colleges, and in Calcutta are less than half? The proposal, then, that the fees should be largely raised is practically an impossible one; it would not attain its object, and it would destroy the Colleges. But I go further even than this, and object altogether to the principle on which the proposal is based. The principle is unknown in any civilised country, that the fees paid for the higher education should support its machinery. The enormously rich endowments of Oxford and Cambridge are known to us all. A modest £20 a year is all that is paid by an Oxford undergraduate for his tuition; and out of the twenty Colleges of Oxford, the endowments of one alone (Magdalen) are probably equal to all the money spent by Government on all the Colleges of India. It may be said that much of these endowments came from private sources, like the endowment of Muhammad Mohsin that supported the Hooghly College, and many other endowments in India that have lapsed, or been resumed or forgotten. But Edward II. founded Oriel College and endowed it with Crown lands, and Henry VIII. founded Christ Church and endowed the Regius Professors. Henry IV. endowed University College; and my own College, Exeter, was endowed by Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth and King Charles I.; and there are a great number of other royal or public endowments, both at Oxford and at Cambridge. Or again it may be said that these endowments were settled in the old and ignorant times of our ancestors. Well, in 1855, certain Oxford Professorships were founded by Act of Parliament, and endowed with the proceeds of certain stamp-duties that were remitted. And during the past year what arrangements have been made for the new Royal University of Ireland? The present Government has agreed to endow it, out of the Imperial Revenues, with an annual sum, more than double that which is spent annually on all the State Colleges of either Bombay or Madras. And this is in addition to even larger sums paid out of the exchequer to other Irish collegiate institutions; so that Parliament gives every year to the Colleges of Ireland, with its 5,000,000 inhabitants, about as much as is expended by the Government of India in all the Colleges of India. There are, further, many reasons, specially applicable to India, why the fees should not be fixed at such a high rate as to be prohibitory to all except the wealthy classes. The most important reason is this, that in India wealth is not so commonly as in some other countries a concomitant of literary position, or even of social consideration. The majority of families belonging to the literary and to the professional classes, and of social consideration, are not even well-to-do. All these would be cut off altogether from high education by any increase of the fees, which already press severely on them.

Quite so. The figures which we gave from the reports of Mr. Sutcliffe and Mr. Croft on the means of the parents of the students of the Presidency College are conclusive on this point. Mr. Lethbridge then asks the practical question—"How, if the College fees are already so high that they cannot be increased without emptying our class-rooms,—if the expenditure on the tutorial staff cannot be diminished without destroying its efficiency, is it practicable to "set free," for any purpose whatever, funds now devoted to high education, except by giving up the high education?" And he thus answers the question:

No one who has any practical knowledge of the subject will suppose for a moment that founders and benefactors will step in with endowments—for already there are urgent calls in a thousand directions for any stray millionaires who may chance to be wandering about looking for worthy objects of their munificence. In Bengal, at any rate, the amount that is already yearly expended by the greater landowners and other wealthy people on educational charities would greatly astonish a good many in this country. For instance, the other day I come across in the *Gazetteer* a casual notice of one of the Behar landowners who pays the entire expenses of no less than twenty-two schools on his own estates alone besides many other endowments and donations for such munificence there is already ample scope and its exercise is already attended with

the utmost possible amount of popular credit and official recognition.

Mr. Lethbridge thus concludes:

For its enlightenment among the masses, for the development of its material resources, for its intellectual, political and social progress, and in every other way India's first great and urgent need—without which nought else will avail anything—is a numerous band of intellectual pioneers. These are the men who must be her instructors and leaders, her inventors and intelligent capitalists, her jurists and legislators, her scholars and servants, her philanthropists, her statesmen. These are the men who are to bring India to her proper place in the comity of civilised nations and to carry enlightenment to dark corners of her land, and it is against any measures that may tend to diminish the supply of such men that I earnestly plead to-night.

Nobly said. Mr. Lethbridge's exposition is an able and earnest vindication of the cause of high education in India and a stirring appeal on behalf of it. We hope it will have due weight with the Education Commission.

II.

THE DISCUSSION.

The discussion upon Mr. Lethbridge was worthy of the subject. No less than seventeen speakers addressed the meeting. We have neither time nor space to notice all the speeches. We will, however, glance at some of them. The first speaker was Rev. James Johnston, Secretary to the General Council of Education in London. He gave some explanations as to the views and opinions of his Association. He said:

He by no means wished for the withdrawal of Government from the promotion of high education. He should think such withdrawal a very great calamity. What he objected to was Government coming in as direct educator, instead of promoting high education by means of its influence and support. He was very far from being opposed to high education, as had been asserted. His great desire was that it should be more developed, and placed upon a more satisfactory basis. Mr. Johnston said that he had never recommended any rash or hasty withdrawal by Government from the higher education, and appealed to the basis of the "Council" of which he was Secretary, and to his own published writings, to show that he had counselled the greatest caution, and had only asked for the "transference" of Government Colleges to management, where a sufficient guarantee could be given that the higher education would not suffer by the change.

So far so good. Mr. Johnstone then went on:

The Government had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of the higher classes in their Colleges, as was proved by the testimony of their own defenders, the Maharaja of Travancore and the Hon. Kristodas Pal in Calcutta. Mr. Johnston denied that the aim of the General Council of Education was to get the alternative of students attending missionary colleges or none. The accusation was unjust. He said Christianity does not want to be pampered. It will stand alone. For Government to do anything which would force students into missionary schools and colleges he would regard as unjust to the Natives of India and an injury to the cause of Christianity. All he sought was a fair field and no favour.

Mr. Martin Wood, the veteran Indian journalist, said:

It was often interesting and instructive, as their President, of the evening must have himself felt to observe how those who have followed Indian subjects during many years, frequently find that by changes in opinion their own proposition towards public questions insensibly altered. Thus with himself, during the greater part of the time when it was his duty to review the annual reports of the Education Department, and to take note of University Convocation addresses, he had to advocate what might be called the democratic side of educational policy, to insist on the necessity for full scope being given to primary and vernacular instruction. Now he found himself constrained to say something to vindicate the claims of that collegiate instruction of which Mr. Lethbridge was so earnest a defender.

Col. Macdonald, the late Director of Public Instruction, made some pertinent and important remarks. He paid the following compliment to the educated natives of India:

A generation has grown up which in truthfulness, integrity and moral courage is immeasurably superior to the men of the old school. We see the first band of those men governing large native states, administering justice from the bench of the High Court, filling chairs in Colleges and making their influence felt in nearly every department of life, and I could draw up a long list of younger men, not less able or less earnest, who are, I feel sure, destined to tread in their footsteps when their turn comes.

Mr. U. K. Dutt was of opinion that "every individual has a right to demand from the Government of his country his primary education just as much as the protection of his person and property, or the irrigation of his land, and the development of his commerce, and means of inter-communication." The Rev. Mr. Dyson argued from missionary point of view. He too

with Rev. Mr. Johnston affirmed that "the General Council of Education are not opposed to high education in India; do not expect College and University Education to be self-supporting; nor do they desire that the Indian Government should attempt to teach religion—certainly not the Christian religion—in their Schools and Colleges." Mr. S. Burjorjee Broacha thus answered the Rev. Mr. Johnston and Dr. Dyson:

The reverend gentlemen had advocated the withdrawal of Government aid from high education. Why he would ask, should this aid be withdrawn? It was said in order to encourage and to extend primary education. But rather let them economise in other directions. Let them save the large sums of money spent annually on the Church of England in India,—the Church of a very small minority, but supported out of the taxes to which the poorest contributed. The educational grants might then be increased in both directions. He maintained that the system of high education in India had been markedly successful, as much owing to earnestness of purpose on the part of the Government as to the high culture and the ability of the men who administered it.

Mr. Joteendranah Banerjee remarked:

Men of the old school of British statesmanship might, he said, decri high education, but could they point out more loyal subjects than those gentlemen whom he had named. Indeed loyalty was a natural outcome of high education. It was the duty of Government to educate those whose destinies had been committed to their trust. And experience showed that those who had received superior education were the most anxious to extend its benefits to others. Popular education did not further high education so much as high education tended to the extension of popular education.

Mr. P. Mookerjee said:

Mr. Johnston had said that "the scions of rich and noble families did not take advantage of high education. This was (so far as that remark was true) not from any defect in the system, but partly from their strong religious prejudices, and the fear that English education might lead to Christianity, and partly because they find that the path of high education is by no means a smooth one. It would, in his opinion be a very slow process to attempt to bring about high education through the medium of primary education. The two must, if possible, go hand in hand together.

Mr. Frederic Pincott said:

Mr. Frederic Pincott, alluding to the remarks of Mr. Bhownagare on the teleomysary character of the University education in India, pointed out the universality of exhibitions and scholarships in connection with the schools and colleges in England, and stated that it was only by such means high education could be secured in any country. He questioned whether any one wished to see high education done away with. It was the want of it which caused the present admitted usefulness of the ordinary body of even well-to-do Indians to discharge aright their public duties. It had been said that education should begin at the bottom. He never knew a case in history which supported such an assertion. In England, after hundreds of years of higher education, we are only beginning to attempt what some thoughtful people hold to be the doubtful experiment of educating the masses. In India the Panchalayas, or village schools, will give all the education which the peasantry can utilize for many years to come. He deprecated any attempt to annoy the peasantry with useless education on the one hand, or to deprive the higher classes of the insufficient means they now possess for intellectual advancement.

The Chairman, Sir Louis Jackson, thus wound up the debate:

If he were to express his own opinion, he should say that the time had come when a decided movement should be made by Government towards an extension of education to the great body of the people. Of his own experience he could say that the state of ignorance among them was exceedingly vast, especially among the lower and middle classes (of which he gave some amusing examples). And now when the question of local self-Government was so much discussed it was high time that the great body of the people should receive Primary Instruction, but not, as it observed, by taking one whit from High Education. High Education would suffer materially by the withdrawal of any part of the support of Government, and in that case the improved education of the lower classes would become hopeless.

To return to the discussion, the balance of opinion appeared to be in favour of the maintenance of the existing system. And his own opinion coincided with this result. All such questions benefited by open discussion founded on experience of facts. In Mr. Lethbridge's paper they had had a fair expression of facts, and an honourable expression of opinion. These derived weight from the official position he had occupied, and this meeting and the public were greatly indebted to him for the pains he had taken to bring the subject so clearly before them.

The discussion was thus very interesting. The opinions expressed at this Congress we make no doubt will receive the best consideration of the Education Commission.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE AGRA COLLEGE.

I.

THE movement, which has been set on foot at Agra for adopting measures to prevent the proposed abolition of the Government College, has, it is needless to say, our warm sympathy and hearty support. The object which the promoters of the movement have in view is a noble one, and they certainly deserve success. The resolutions

passed at the large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Agra, Muttra, Etah and the neighbouring districts held at the Town Hall of Agra on the 10th instant under the presidency of Raja Luchmun Sing, will command the approval of all sensible and unprejudiced persons. The meeting was to have been presided over by Raja Sir Dinkar Rao Bahadur K. C. S. I.; but he was prevented by severe illness from attending it. We learn that Sir Dinkar has since been appointed President of the Committee formed to adopt measures for preventing the abolition of the College. On the 11th instant no less than 11 deputations from as many public bodies of Agra and the neighbouring districts waited upon the President and members of the Education Commission and presented them as many separate addresses. All these addresses unanimously deprecated the proposed abolition of the Agra College and urged its retention, laying stress on the fact that the decline of the institution was attributable to inefficient management. Dr. Hunter, in replying to the addresses, was very guarded in his utterances regarding the Agra College. He said that he and his colleagues would give the subject their best consideration and make proper recommendations to the Government, but that he could not give any pledges or make any promises. On one point, however, and that a most important one—the President of the Education Commission expressed his opinion in clear and unmistakable language. He remarked that having carefully read the sanads of the Gangadhar Shastri Endowment of the Agra College, he could not help saying that the institution had been founded entirely under Hindu influences, and from money left by a Hindu of Hindus belonging to Agra. Touching on the early history of the College, Dr. Hunter mentioned the names of some of its most distinguished *alumni* in all branches of science and in all professions, and he expressed his own sympathy and that of his colleagues with the regret so universally manifested at the prospect of the closing of the college. He also cordially recognised the sincerity of the present movement in the fact that in the course of a few minutes Rs. 10,000 had been raised to found three scholarships in the College after the names of Lord Ripon, Sir Alfred Lyall and himself. We mention here that Raja Jey Kishen Das Bahadur, C. S. I., Deputy Collector, has founded a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem in the Agra College tenable for one year as a memorial of his deceased father and offered to place Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction for this purpose. We have no doubt that the Raja's liberal offer will be thankfully accepted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. On the 12th instant, a special meeting of the Municipal Committee of Agra was held at which certain important resolutions were passed. The committee offered their most hearty thanks to the public-spirited gentlemen, who had on the preceding day shown their deep interest in the Agra College and the cause of high education by subscribing the handsome sum of Rs. 10,000 for founding scholarships in the College. The next resolution passed at the meeting runs as follows:—"That the committee, fully and gladly recognising their own obligations in the matter, direct the President to enter a sum of Rs. 8,000 for the general maintenance of the College in the Budget for next year, but that in voting this sum, the committee unreservedly adhere to the condition laid down by the donors of the Rs. 10,000, viz., that the management of the College shall be made over to a local board constituted on the lines sketched in the Collector's letter of the 29th March, which board shall, from the outset, be invested with complete authority over the whole of the teaching staff." In this connexion, we think it our duty to mention that the present Collector of Agra, Mr. H. B. Finlay, warmly sympathises with the object of the movement of which we are speaking. He is taking a keen interest in the matter and doing his best to prevent the proposed abolition of the Agra College and laying the neighbouring districts under a deep debt of gratitude, which they can never hope to repay. It is acts like these which endear the rulers to the ruled and make the latter forget that they are governed by foreign masters.

The proposal to close the Agra College naturally produced great excitement in Agra and the neighbouring districts; but when it became known that it was intended to divert its endowment funds to the support of the Anglo-Oriental Mahomedan College at Aligarh, public indignation knew no bounds. The result of the excited public feeling is the present movement, which is a spontaneous one on the part of the inhabitants of Agra and the neighbouring districts, and has not been inspired or directed by any official influence whatever. Truth compels us to state, though we do so with a feeling of profound sorrow, that the proposal for the abolition of the Agra College originated with the Government of Lord Ripon. Sir George Couper's attitude towards higher English education was, no doubt, the reverse of friendly. In reviewing the Director's annual reports for 1879-80 and 1880-81 the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, it is true, laid stress on the poor educational results obtained from the Agra College and broadly hinted that if the number of students did not increase considerably in a short time the Government would consider the desirability of closing the institution. But common fairness constrains us to say that Sir George Couper did not go the length of recommending the abolition of the Agra College. The Government of India took up the question of its own motion. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Secretary in the Home Department, addressed a communication to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in January last in which, after giving the statistics of the Agra College as contained in the reports for 1879-80 and 1880-81, he wrote:—"After careful consideration of the present condition and future prospects of the Government College at Agra, and of the facts and figures set forth in the foregoing paragraph, the Governor General in Council cannot avoid the conclusion that the Government is not warranted in maintaining at Agra a separate College, which is declared by the Principal himself to have been the reverse of successful and to be scarcely larger at the present time than it was in 1862, and in which the cost of educating each student was shewn during the year 1880-81 to have been upwards of Rs. 1,600, especially when there are Colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow and Aligarh more than sufficient to meet all the real wants of the province. One of the chief reasons hitherto for hesitating to close the Agra Government College appears to have been the belief that, under the terms of the endowment attached to the College, the Government was bound to maintain a State College at Agra. This belief is, however, shown * * * to have been based upon a misapprehension. The funds were not bequeathed or set apart by any native donor for any specific purpose, but are derived from grants of land made for public and charitable purposes by the Mahratta Government in 1796, and dealt with by the British Government under Regulation XIX of 1810 on the death of the original grantee. The original intention of the grant was the encouragement of Vedic studies, and the Government in 1815 subsequently held that it would be proper to devote the proceeds to general education. The lands lie in the districts of Agra, Muttra and Aligarh and eventually the Government decided to appropriate the funds to a College in Agra. Under these circumstances, it is clearly open to the Government now, in the event of the abolition of the Government College at Agra, to utilize the endowment funds in other directions, and such being the case, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that there need be no further hesitation in closing an institution, the continued existence of which, at a considerable cost to the State, is not justified by the educational results obtained therefrom." The italics are ours. From the passage quoted it will be seen that the orders of the Supreme Government regarding the abolition of the Agra College were authoritative. Only the question of the best mode and time of closing the College and of providing elsewhere for the present staff of professors, was kept open for future consideration. The orders of the Government would have been carried out long ago, had not difficulty been felt in providing for the present staff of professors elsewhere. The

Director of Public Instruction on being referred to on the subject, expressed his inability to provide employment elsewhere for the Agra College staff; and Mr. Griffiths pertinently pointed out that it would be a mistake to abolish the College when nothing would be saved by doing so.

The Government of India, however, was pleased to remark that, "in the event of a strict local desire being shown for the maintenance of the College on its present footing, the Government of India would not object to make over the institution, whether with a portion of the endowment funds to a body of local trustees or committee, provided that such trustees or committee undertake to maintain it on an efficient footing and subject as regards Government aid to the ordinary terms and conditions of the local grant-in-aid rules." Mr. Mackenzie's letter went on to say:—"The question whether the whole or a portion only of the endowment should be transferred with the College to local trustees can be further considered hereafter, but the Governor-General in Council, as at present advised, is disposed to doubt the advisability of making over more than one-third of the endowment funds to any local body to whose management the Government College may be transferred the balance being divided between other existing Colleges elsewhere. If the result of enquiry be to show that an arrangement of this kind is impracticable, it will be for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the manner in which the endowment funds can most advantageously be applied elsewhere in the North-Western Provinces. As regards this point, it has been suggested to the Government of India that the endowment might be distributed between the Muir College at Allahabad (which place now fills the position formerly occupied by Agra as the capital of the North-Western Provinces) and the Oriental College at Aligarh." We are particularly anxious to know who suggested to the Government of India the advisability of transferring a portion of the Gangadhar Shastri endowment to the Mahomedan College at Aligarh. It is really a wonder that such a suggestion should have been at all entertained by a conscientious statesman like Lord Ripon. The Government of India admits that the original intention of the Gangadhar Shastri grant was *the encouragement of Vedic studies*; yet Lord Ripon, a pious and religious man, felt no scruples in suggesting its diversion to promoting the study of the Koran at Aligarh. What would His Lordship say if an endowment founded by a pious staunch Roman Catholic for furthering the cause of Romanism were diverted to encouraging Protestantism? Yet both the Roman Catholics and the Protestants are Christians, and profess to derive their faith from the same sacred scriptures; whereas Hindus and Mahomedans, in religious matters, are at antipodes to each other. As we have already exceeded the limits of a single article we will return to the subject in our next.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

IN OUR issue of the 14th instant we thus concluded our article under the above head:

But the main question which remains unanswered is the question of ways and means. The Government of India has cut off its resources by remitting three millions of revenue by the repeal of commercial taxes. How will it find means to provide for primary education? If it has not money to give, the Education Commission is then a farce, and its labours are so much waste of public time.

We are glad to observe that Dr. Hunter has taken up the financial part of the education question. In his reply to the address of the Allahabad Municipality and other public bodies, (by the bye the Allahabad demonstration was a grand ovation and Dr. Hunter's reply was worthy of his high literary reputation) he said:

The Resolution of the Government of India have made over the funds formerly spent on the police to the municipalities for expenditure on education and medical charity. The Government of the North-Western Provinces has specified these as the sole purposes for which those funds are to be employed. The Ruling Power has in fact said to you—we shall hereafter defray the charges which you formerly bore for the protection of person and property! but you are to

treat the money thus made over to you as a fund for the education of your children and for the medical relief of your poor. That is a noble position for a Government to take up; and I feel sure you will prove worthy of the trust reposed in you. (Cheers). The first thing is to retain the funds in your own hands. Keep a firm grip of them. Without a local income and local control over it, local government is a mere name. Beware of external charges on your revenues. Remember that these funds are the patrimony of your children, and the patrimony of your poor. The second thing is to spend the funds economically and fairly on the specific purposes for which they have been made over. Well, education stands first in the very passage which states the object of their assignment. At present you spend Rs. 6,000 on education, and Rs. 8,000 on medical charity. But the police funds, now set free, will give you more than Rs. 25,000 for these two purposes. I sincerely trust that the same impartiality with which you have hitherto distributed the smaller sum to schools of all races and religions will mark your allotment of the larger funds now assigned for the purpose. (Cheers). I visited with peculiar pleasure the numerous schools of this city, for I found that Europeans, Eurasians, Hindus, Muhammadans, Protestant Missions and Roman Catholics were all dealt with in the same spirit of fair consideration of the work done, and of the help required.

The exhortation is well timed. The Resolution of the Government of India, so far as the remission of Municipal Police charges is concerned, directs that the saving thus effected should be primarily applied to education and medical charity. It says: "The Governor-General in Council would, therefore, be glad to see Municipal Bodies relieved altogether of the charge for Police, an equal amount of expenditure on Education, Medical Charity, and, if possible, Public Works of local interest, being transferred to them with as full control as may be practically expedient over the detail of such expenditure." So far so good. The condition that a portion of the money should be applied to public works of local interest is optional, and if the Government does not insist upon it, local public works may be excluded from the programme. We think the Municipalities would do well to take up Dr. Hunter's hint and demand that the saving of the Police charges should be applied only to education and medical charity. But this matter rests entirely with the Government. If it should rule, as Dr. Hunter suggests, that this money should be applied only to education and medical charity, there would be no difficulty. But the question is only half solved. It was the Municipalities, which used to bear the Police charges, and the saving to be effected would be their money. It would be neither fair nor just to give any portion of their income to the Local Boards. In the first place we are of opinion as we have said before that the exchequer of the Municipalities is generally so inadequate for the fulfilment of their legitimate requirements that it is highly desirable that they should be allowed to appropriate the money primarily to those purposes. But if this proposition be not accepted, the money, that will be available for municipalities, will not be sufficient. The total amount of the Police charges remitted is 27½ lakhs of rupees, and the number of municipalities throughout India is so large that the saving per each municipality would be very small. In some cases as in that of Ootterpara the saving would be absorbed by medical charges. So that money will not be available in all cases for purposes of education. As regards the other question as to where is the money to come from for the Local Boards for the diffusion of popular education, no answer has yet been given. Dr. Hunter has not discussed this point. Of course he could not be expected to anticipate the decision of Government in a matter like this. But the Education Commission we submit cannot shirk this all-important question. We are of opinion that unless the Government is prepared to make large grants for the extension of education, the real question at issue will remain unsolved. The Education Commission may make excellent suggestions as to the quality, character and scope of the instruction to be given in our schools, as to the system on which grants-in-aid should be allotted, as to the language which should be taught, as to moral and religious instruction to be imparted, as to the agency for the

management of the schools, as to inspection, and so forth, but all suggestions on these important points will be like castles in the air, unless the Government provides the necessary ways and means for the promotion of education. The financial question is thus of the highest importance, and no amount of evidence by experts before the Education Commission will solve it. It must be decided by the Government and the Government alone.

BOMBAY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

August 18th.

WE HAD a flow of reason and a feast of soul, or in plain English a "Penny Reading" at St. Peter's Institute, Mazagon, last night.

It was a most unmitigated success in every way, and as I listened to the music and songs, or laughed over the words of the two good readers who amused the audience with comic bits from English authors; I thought to myself why cannot something of this sort be got up amongst the native population. Natives love music and show, and in their own quiet way I shrewdly suspect they can appreciate a little bit of satire, a comedy, or a joke, if the said satire, comedy, or joke, is couched in their own familiar tongue, and grasps matters that they are perfectly familiar with.

The bright eyes and smiling faces around me last night, the merry peals of genuine laughter at pure genuine fun, and the moral lessons inculcated despite the fun, struck me forcibly; and I felt that the Cowley Fathers, whilst pandering to the natural taste of their flock for amusement, were yet instructing them in an indirect way to take an interest in music, elocution, and more than all; to extract from the music, and elocution, lessons of a greater life, having for its objects the encouragement of those beautiful qualities Faith, Hope, and Charity. The low Church and dissenting portion of our community disapprove of these innocent and interesting entertainments, and they find relief and pleasure in lectures and prayer-meetings at a delightful little establishment they have erected called the Young Men's Christian Association building, near Apollo Bunder. One, that I attended the other night was of a most interesting nature, and I found gathered together in friendly communion all ranks, and colours, who vied with each other in the consumption of cakes, and coffee; and were as attentive to the plain-spoken moral teachings of the speakers, who addressed them, as to the comestibles. A divergence of taste in all matters, is a healthy thing. What is one man's meat, is distasteful to another, and I think it a pity that the Bombay Christian Community allow their tastes to run away with their senses and make them inimical to each other. But to return to what I was saying before, I think that the institution of Penny Readings for natives would not be a bad idea.

Music, readings in Bengali, Guzerati, Hindustani, or any one of our numerous languages, would I firmly believe, be most acceptable to educated, or even uneducated native friends; and whilst morally it would prove an excellent tonic, it would physically assist them to shake off the languor that seems begotten of tropical life, and which is so injurious to mental, and bodily health.

Interest in Egyptian affairs is for the time at a stand-still, and the papers deal more freely with home topics than with foreign ones.

The exceedingly interesting statistics concerning the Civil Service which have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* have, I notice, been the source of a brilliant little poem in the columns of the *Times of India*, which poem, with somewhat biting satire, pitches in to one, or two gentlemen not unknown to fame in this part of the world. In the poem, the author seems to attribute the authorship of the articles in the *Bombay Gazette* to Mr. A. Cotterell Tapp the Accountant-General, and though I understand that that gentleman's seeming harshness in his efforts to act impartially in matters of State has won him the dislike of many, I yet think the author of the clever lines I refer to might have refrained from rudeness.

Rudeness is poor wit, neither does it do any good, and only irritates, where kindly criticism might provoke a smile and perhaps lead to good results.

The cleverness of both statistics and poem is undoubted, and the object of the one, as regards the object of the other, is equally plain. The one strives to draw attention to the dignity of the Covenanted Civil Service now fast losing its prestige in consequence of the advent of innumerable clever men into every branch of the Service, Mercantile, Government or Military, and the other is a satirical hint that the object of the statistical articles is not unknown to the poetical author.

Whoever the latter is, I would advise him not to be so personal. Fair criticism is a great thing, but descending to ridicule, by nicknaming a gentleman in a public paper, is *not* fair.

The weather, that never failing topic of conversation, is changing from the *pani* or *bursat* stage, into the *kooch nahin pani* or *kooch nahin bursat* stage. Heaven save my Hindustani if I have strayed from Forbes' and Hunter's paths of spelling, but you understand what I mean.

The monsoon is breaking, and I am as sorry for the fact as I should be if my khitmutghur—(boy as they call him here) broke my entire, and dearly loved China tea service. Hitherto it has been delightfully cool and I do not think even Englishmen could complain of the heat (that is to say more than twelve times a day.)

Irishmen having a hot time of it in Ireland find this country, or I should say *this part* of it rather cooler than the Emerald Isle, but at the same time there is no use to deny the fact that just now a few punkahs rigorously pulled in Bombay houses would not be unpleasant to Europeans. I fancy I might have added, natives, but I believe they pride themselves on being able to stand an amount of heat that would send John Bull into an apoplexy, and therefore I exclude them, though I fancy they are really not much less sensitive to comfort than their white-skinned brethren. I remember an old Mahomedan Moonshee I had,—now probably gathered to his fathers, and enjoying—Oh brother! I cannot remember what good Mussulmans enjoy after death, but I think it is *Howis*—and one day he said to me, "I cannot stand this heat, Sahib, I shall faint," and he opened the windows. I had shut them, griff as I was, to keep out the hot air, but the old gentleman knew better, and I soon found that the hot air, hot as it was, was better than suffocation without a punkah.

So here; directly the wind goes down the atmosphere is stifling, but when it blows, life is *not* a burden. Innumerable flies too proclaim in silent language, that the monsoon is nearly over, and that our hot weather is about to commence. I hear a rumour, (how true I can hardly say) that a new weekly paper is to be started, which will give lots of news that has not appeared in the daily papers of the week. I hope it may succeed, for the scissor and paste business is by far too common in the Indian Dailies.

UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

ACTION has at last commenced in Egypt. Telegrams have been received to the effect that the British have occupied Port Said, Elkantara, El-khazneh, and Ismailia and the whole of the Suez Canal without meeting with any resistance. Nifche has been shelled. There was a short but smart fight near Chalouf. We are told that "the gunboats *Seagull* and *Mosquito*, with two companies of the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders on board, proceeded up the Canal to disperse a body of the enemy, which was entrenched about Alraded near Chalouf. The remainder of the Seaforth Highlanders marched from Suez, but did not reach the scene of action in time to fight. The gunboats commenced by shelling the enemy's position and then the Highlanders, accompanied by a small naval brigade, landed, and after a stubborn resistance took Chalouf at the point of the bayonet. The gatlings from the gunboats did effective service. The enemy was completely dispersed, but unhappily, owing to the absence of Cavalry, he was not effectively pursued. The Egyptian loss is computed at 100 killed. We took 40 prisoners, and captured five camels and one gun. The British loss is 4 men killed and 14 men wounded." The enemy seems to be on the alert. He has cut the fresh-water canal near Ismailia. The British troops do not seem to be sufficiently strong to fortify the positions they have already taken.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to consider the subject of the establishment of a Central Railway Station in Calcutta, we understand, have submitted their report to Government. Their recommendations are thus summed up:

1. The construction of a central passenger-station on the east side of Bentinck Street, on the site between Meredith's Lane and Emambaree Lane.
2. The construction of a goods station, for local goods only, on a site between the Scaldah Gas Works and Manick-tollah Street.

3. The widening of Bentinck Street throughout, and of the Chitpore Road between Lali Bazar and Canning Street, to an uniform breadth of 100 feet, the widening of Waterloo Street to a breadth of 80 feet, and the widening of the eastern end of Mango Lane to a breadth of 80 feet.

THE PANIC caused by the forgery of twenty rupee notes has been so great that no less than one hundred thousand pieces have been presented at the Currency Office for encashment. Out of this large number only seven notes have been discovered to be forged. We are afraid the hubbub raised must have put the author or authors of the forgery on guard, and it will not be easy for the Police to trace the culprit. It is to be regretted that the Currency Office did not work with due diligence in this matter. There seems to be a wide belief in the country that after a certain date the twenty rupee notes will not be paid, hence the rush for their encashment. Need we say that there is not the slightest foundation for this rumour.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has decided that voting papers for the coming municipal elections of Calcutta will be delivered by post. We hope the Post Office authorities will take care that they be in no way tampered with. The papers will be delivered on the 11th September next, so that the electors will have three weeks' time before them for due consideration of the claims of different candidates for election before the polling day.

WE ARE glad to observe that some of the leading Radical organs in England are loud in exposing the injustice of throwing the expenses of the Indian contingent for Egypt upon the Indian revenue. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"No time should be lost in declaring in the clearest terms that the present arrangement is merely temporary. There is no excuse for charging one penny of the expense of the Egyptian Expedition upon the finances of India. If the Government is weak enough to yield to the temptation, it will break up. All its members cannot be expected to swallow their words or belie the whole spirit of their previous utterances about the only legitimate application of Indian taxes.

The *Echo* makes the following remarks:

"Few will be found to deny that under certain circumstances it would be fair to call upon India to bear a portion of the cost of operations in Egypt. If for the protection of India it was necessary to undertake these operations, nothing could be more reasonable than that India should bear a fair share of the cost. But in what way has India been menaced during the present crisis? There is not a shred or scrap of evidence, to use Mr. Gladstone's expression, to show that it was ever the intention of the military party or any other party in Egypt, to interfere with the Canal, and whilst the Canal is safe Indian interests are not menaced. If Europeans are menaced at Alexandria and European bondholders cannot get their interest paid, it is for Europe to say what is to be done. India has no concern in it. The English hold upon India would be no stronger if England annexed Egypt: it would not be less strong if Egypt was independent. It is the fashion to say that our position in India would be weakened if the Canal were in hostile hands. That is a proposition which many eminent authorities, the Prime Minister amongst them, have disputed; but even if it be true an Indian Expedition is not necessary for the protection of the Canal. France is ready to do that part of the work.

The *St. James Gazette* reminds Mr. Gladstone that in 1878 he declared that those who make war ought to pay for it. The provincial journals are on the side of justice to India.

THE TIMES' Calcutta Correspondent gives a valuable note from the Hon'ble Ameer Ali on the Mahomedan feeling on the Egyptian question, which we copy below:

"The events which are transpiring in Egypt, have naturally created a great deal of interest among Indian Mussulmans, but this is more or less of a passive character, and entirely fails in comparison with the vivid and excited interest experienced by Mussulmans in India during the Russo-Turkish war. The reason of this is two-fold. By the Hanafi Mussulmans, and to a large extent by the other Sunnee sects, the Sultan is undoubtedly regarded as the rightful Caliph, and, as such, the Commander of the Faithful. The Russian attack upon the Sultan was an attack upon all Islam, but Arabi Pacha's attitude of disobedience to the direct command of the Caliph disenthals him to all sympathy from his co-religionists. His endeavour to proclaim a jihad without the imprimatur of the authority of the Caliph is viewed by the Mahomedan community as the extravagant outcome of insane presumption. There is a considerable divergence between the Shia sect and the Sunnee sect on the question of a jihad. According to Shia doctrine all religious wars are forbidden until the advent of the Mahdi, or Twelfth Imam. All the followers of this sect in India necessarily, therefore, regard Arabi's attempt to excite a religious war as entirely without authority or justification. His conduct is viewed with as little sympathy by the Sunnees, although for a different reason. Arabi, they urge, is arrogating to himself the especial and religious function of the Caliph. This insolent endeavour to usurp the exclusive function of the Sultan can only excite scorn and indignation in all educated and right-thinking Mussulmans."

It would be well if the Press Commissioner's office would cull in a compendious form the opinions of the Mahomedan papers on the subject.

THE FOLLOWING conversation took place in the House of Commons regarding the cultivation of opium in India:

Sir J. Pense asked the Secretary of State for India whether the time had now arrived when he could properly lay upon the table of the House his despatch to the Government of India relative to the cultivation of opium in India and the trade with China, and the reply of the Government of India to that despatch, and any minutes that might have been made on these papers by any member of the Council of State for India, and the correspondence between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India on the question of opium cultivation, and especially of the introduction of that cultivation into Sind.

The Marquis of Hartington said that the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had promised to lay on the table several important papers connected with this subject, and, in these circumstances, he could have no objection to lay on the table his despatch and the reply of the Government of India. As to the minutes of members of Council, he was not aware of the existence of more than one. Personally, he had not the slightest objection to produce it, but he was not sure whether it was in accordance with the usual practice to lay on the table the minutes of members of Council upon a matter as to which no final decision had been arrived at. He would make further inquiries on that point. As to the correspondence between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, the India-office was in possession of only one letter of the Government of Bombay. There was nothing in the nature of a correspondence, and it would be premature to lay such papers as these were on the table.

THE ENGLISHMAN gives the following account of an interview of a deputation of the Dacca People's Association on the subject of Local Self-Government:

The People's Association of Dacca and the inhabitants of Munshiganj came up about the scheme of local self Government, their main object being apparently to prove that more than one third of the rate-payers had given their signatures to a request for the introduction of the elective system. They also dwelt upon the importance of two principles—(1) the adoption of an elective system; (2) the appointment of the chairman of municipal and local Boards from amongst the selected members by the members of those bodies themselves. Mr. Rivers Thompson replied at length to both the memorials. He pointed out that the principles of local self-Government, as they would affect the Dacca district, and already received some discussion at a conference held on board the *Rhotas* at which some of the members of the deputation had been present. The result of that discussion seemed to show that an independent Municipality could be established at Dacca, and that local Boards on elective principles could be constituted at the headquarters of each of the four sub-divisions of the district. All this appeared thoroughly satisfactory, and the Government would apply its best efforts to establish and maintain the new experiment, the eventual success of which, however, depended most upon the use which the native Boards and Committees would make of the privileges and powers entrusted to them. What had already been achieved was in a great measure due to the intelligent interest which Mr. Westmacott, the Collector of the district, had shown in the matter. As to the question of the election of a chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor thought that the choice should not necessarily be limited to elected members. As far as he could gather from conversations on the subject with several native gentlemen, an opinion prevailed in many places that an official chairman would still be a necessity. However this might be, with the concession of the principle as to the power to elect, the electors had the right to choose their own chairman, whether he was in the Government service or not.

The University graduates residing at Dacca next presented a memorial on the expediency of entitling them, irrespective of property qualifications, to membership and electorship in connexion with the Board to be constructed under the local self-Government scheme. The Lieutenant-Governor said he was glad to receive this address, as it raised a question which had purposely not been put forward in his circular letter to Commissioners, namely, *per se* entitle a man to the franchise. That circular had been issued more with the desire to gain information regarding details than to lay down any definite rules. He himself fully recognised that intelligence, as to be established by academic success, gave a claim to the right of voting; but he thought, in the circumstances of India especially, the educational qualifications must be restricted by some conditions. The principle upon which the whole measure of self-Government was based was local knowledge and local interest. It was not desirable that outsiders should have any power of interference with local concerns; and an absolute unrestricted franchise might introduce outside interference both as regards votes and candidates for seats on the Boards. He had received many communications on the subject which would all form matter for enquiry before legislation was attempted, but certain it was that there was no unanimity of opinion on the point even among natives. For instance, he had only the day before received an elaborate note upon the subject from a wealthy native landowner of another district, whose opinions well deserved consideration, who said there were three classes of people whom you must carefully exclude from the right of voting or of membership, and these are professional beggars, *vakeils*, and editors of newspapers. This remark caused much amusement among the audience, and His Honor proceeded to explain that although he personally should be sorry to act upon his correspondent's suggestions as regards two of the distinguished classes referred to, he thought it should be a *sine qua non* that every man who claimed a vote or a seat should be a resident of the place or have some local interest in it, otherwise the door was thrown open to intruders to interfere in matters with which they had no concern. He, however, inclined to the opinion that any resident at Dacca who had graduated at the University should not be debarred from voting and taking a share in the management of local affairs in the town or district; and as regards the property qualification he would bear in mind the representations made that they were pitched too high.

Dacca may rest assured that it will get both her elective Municipality and elective Local Boards, which will be allowed the privilege of electing their Chairman.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali, with commentary of Bhoja Raja, and an English translation by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, fasciculus II, pub-

lished by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. At the present time when the minds of our educated countrymen are much exercised by investigations into the teachings of spiritualism and theosophy, an English translation of the Aphorisms of Patanjali is of great practical value, and it is a matter of national congratulation that this work has been undertaken by such a competent and distinguished scholar as Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. The Aphorisms of Patanjali are rather hard reading; not a few of them bear double meaning, and their elucidation is a work of difficulty. Dr. Rajendralala has performed his self-imposed task most ably and thoroughly. The explanations which he has given *inter alia* in translating particular verses tend greatly to clear up doubts and difficulties. The English equivalents of the mystical terms given are both expressive and accurate.

SCHOOLS have become plentiful in Calcutta, and they need no encouragement from the press for existence or advancement. This is the reason why we as a rule do not notice the establishment of schools in Calcutta. But a school established under exceptional auspices has been brought to our notice. Mr. Broughton, at present the Administrator General of the High Court, Calcutta, has lent his name to the institution, which is called the Broughton Institution. Maharaja Komul Krishna and other wealthy gentlemen of this city have given liberal donation for its support, and Babu Aghorenath Chatterjee of Raja Rajbullub Street, the founder of the institution, has thrown his heart and soul into its cause. The result is that the school notwithstanding hard competition in the neighbourhood is getting on remarkably well. It began with 5 pupils but now musters 175 on its rolls.

APROPPOS of the proposed introduction of elective municipalities and local boards Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghose of Kidderpore has published a Bengali translation of the rules of public meetings as given in the Chairman's Hand-Book by Mr. Palgrave. The rules of business at the meetings of the Municipalities and Local Boards must be cast in a definite form, and this book of Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghose will be a valuable guide to them.

BABU BHOLANATH PAL, M. A., Head-Master, Hare School, has laid our young students under a fresh obligation. He has published a work, entitled "Progressive Lessons on English Composition." Under the present system of instruction in our schools our students are generally deficient in English composition. This book we make no doubt will greatly help teachers and students in the cultivation of this art. Our author has proceeded on the right method by enunciating the principle first and giving the illustrations afterwards. We wish the exercises given were more copious.

WE HAVE received from a correspondent the following account of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Mymensing:

The Lieutenant-Governor and party reached Jamalpore at about 8 A.M. and left at 1 P.M. last Sunday. Subscriptions were raised to make necessary preparations for the reception of His Honor. The town was beautifully decorated with plantain trees, flags, lotuses and leaves. One beautiful arch was put up at the landing place. Several other arches were put up in the streets by private parties. His Honor inspected the Jail, Treasury, Foudary Cutchery, and visited the Girls school. His smiling and sympathising face pleased every one. His Honor talked with a lady, without any reserve, who ventured to approach him. His Honor seemed to take much interest in the question of Local Self-Government. A petition from the rate-payers of the Jamalpore Municipality was presented to His Honor for the introduction of the elective system in its constitution. His Honor had a short talk with the Secretary to the "Jamalpore Local Self-Government Committee." His Honor told him that he would give his reply to the petition and also to the address of the committee, after he would reach Calcutta. His Honor enquired with great interest after the prospects of the crops this year. A respectable pleader and honorary Magistrate raised the question of getting the Munsif's Court in the same place with the sub-divisional office, and His Honor told the sub-divisional officer, in reply, to see if he can make room for the office in the Foudary Cutchery house, and use the Munsif's Court for the charitable Dispensary. All the parties in the town were quite satisfied with His Honor, except the boys of the Entrance School. Though it was Sunday, the school was regularly attended; and although His Honor stopped his carriage at the school gate, held a short talk with the head master and seemed to take a lively interest in the school as it appeared, from the various questions he asked about it, still the boys were greatly disappointed as His Honor did not actually enter the school-house and thus deprived them of the honor and pleasure of hailing their Governor. But there is one great consolation for these poor boys. Being informed by the Head-Master that the boys wished to

present His Honor an address of welcome he graciously consented to receive it on the *Rhotas*; two representative boys waited upon His Honor with the address which he received with great kindness.

BABU CHUNDER SIKHAR GUPTA, Deputy Treasurer, Paper Currency Office, has retired, and has been succeeded by Babu Boikant Nath Bose, who served with much credit for several years as Deputy to the Treasurer of the Calcutta Mint. The roll of services of Babu Chunder Sikhar Gupta is very interesting. He served for many years in the Mint, and rendered signal services there. We will mention some of them. The Melter at the Mint had with the Bullion-keeper, whose representative Babu Chunder Sikhar was, joint custody of the precious metals and drosses under manipulation, and had to account with him for melting losses. The accounts of several years had been lying unclosed, owing to the drosses having been left unrecovered. Babu Chunder Sikhar suggested their thorough removal from the department, to be worked upon by a distinct and sufficient agency, as there could be no guarantee of the integrity of the accounts rendered, as long as the drosses of several years were treated at the same time under the same roof. The Mint-Master approved of the suggestion made, and he shipped all the arrear drosses to England to be recovered there. The Melter had no longer any excuse left for delay in closing the annual accounts with promptitude; but the Babu's surmises respecting the integrity of the accounts rendered were soon amply confirmed. The Dross-recoverer, an officer brought out from Madras, credited a portion of the recoveries from a current year to the past, to shew the latter to advantage. The Babu came to know of it, and submitted a report to the Mint-Master, who ordered a Committee, presided over by Mr. Greenway, to assemble at once to enquire and report. The charge was fully substantiated, the Dross-recoverer was dismissed, and the Melter warned. Another notable instance was this. The Mint-Master suspected that the rate of gain in the Laminating Department was not satisfactory, and he deputed Babu Chunder Sikhar to superintend the bullion operations there. The operative loss in the Laminating Department had formed the subject of investigation and experiment for a long time past, and those among the Mint officers, who had been associated with them as well as such among the subordinate establishment as used to misappropriate the surplus, made every endeavour to thwart him, but the Babu ultimately proved eminently successful. Col. Baird-Smith, the then Mint-Master, recorded the following opinion of the services rendered by Babu Chunder Sikhar Gupta in this report to the Mint Committee:

"In my last Annual Report I expressed some dissatisfaction with the result of the Laminating Department, and shortly afterwards, I had a change made in the superintendence of the Bullion operations in the room. The change has been in force for 5 months, and the result is certainly a remarkable confirmation of my impression that improvements might be made. The ordinary rate of gain in Laminating in this Mint, has hitherto been 8 pias per mille. The accounts closed up to the end of November 1860, shew that the gain under the superintendence of Babu Chunder Shekhar, transferred from Melting Department, had risen to 2 annas, 9-02 pias per mille, being nearly as high as I have ever seen this source of gain estimated at. The intelligence of Babu Chunder Shekhar has frequently attracted my attention, and being glad to encourage such zeal as he has shewn, I have much pleasure in mentioning him to the Committee.

We have not space for further enumeration of the services of Babu Chunder Sikhar Gupta, some of which were rendered not in the discharge of his legitimate duties but from a sense of duty to the State. And we hope the State will duly recongnize [the services of such a meritorious officer by awarding a special pension. We are glad to learn that Mr. Westland has recommended him for this reward.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that

broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, quarts and with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 26th August, 1882.

It is rather unusual at this season of the year for our commercial transactions to remain thus depressed, the markets continue stagnant and operations have almost been at a standstill in every department.

Piece Goods.—This market has totally been out of tune and the annual purchases for Dacca which usually take place just before Jhoolun Jatra Festival and which commenced on the 25th and expires on the 28th instant were unusually limited.

Yarns.—In import 40s and country manufactures there were some transactions but to a limited extent and at reduced rates. In exports, nothing of importance has transpired.

Tea.—At the public sale held on the 24th August 1882, 6,500 chests were offered but 6,200 found buyers. The demand was weak as the quality was inferior and prices in consequence were easier.

Wheat.—Only parcel ready on the spot found buyers even to a limited extent and at easier rates.

Linseed.—Transactions a most nil.

Rape-Seed.—Attracted notice and led to some business but prices advancing checked all operations.

Jute.—Supplies have been fair enough, but the demand being inadequate, prices have suffered a decline of 2 to 3 annas per maund.

Daorah ...	...	2-4 at 2-6
Fair quality	...	3-4 at 3-8

MONETARY.

No change has yet been effected by the Bank of Bengal in the rates of interest or discount, 5 per cent. continues to be the minimum at the Bank and 3 per cent. in the open market on deposit of Government securities.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Market inactive and prices after some fluctuations were easier at the close as follows—

4 per cent. ...	100-7 at 100-8
4½ " ...	107

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Were in less favor and nothing of importance transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSEIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
W. Ritchie Esq., Noakhally.....	13	4	0
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Library	11	8	0
Syud Abdool Aziz, Arrah	6	10	0
Moonshee Dadar Baksh, Jajpore	13	4	0
Hassan Reading Club.....	6	10	0
C. A. Murtha Lingham Esq., Tirupati.....	13	4	0
Buldeo Persad Esq., Seetapore.....	6	10	0
H. H. Locke Esq., England.....	16	0	0
Manager, Bhertendu, Lahore.....	1	0	0
Baboo Rajendra Nath Roy, Behala.....	1	8	0
" Kherod Persad Banerjee, Segouli.....	3	0	0
" Jogobundoo Patnaik, Pooree.....	3	5	0
" Omica Churn Mukerji, Barrackpore	5	0	0
" Hurry Nath Sen, Jessore.....	6	10	0
" Wooma Kant Das, Agartola.....	13	4	0
" Bunwari Lal Biswas, Ichimanabad.....	10	0	0
" Balmookund Danee, Ranchee.....	6	10	0
" Prosunno Coomar Chatterjee, Arrah.....	5	0	0
" Deno Nath Bankir, Shekoabad.....	3	10	0
" Kali Prosunno Chatterjee, Gobindpore.,	3	5	0
" Obinash Chunder Bhattacharjee, Bunwari-			
bad.....	5	0	0
" Ram Chunder Das, Nabigunge.....	13	4	0

ERATUM.

Read T. R. Barkakoti Esq., Kamargaon, Assam
6-10 For T. R. Burkakatee Esq., Nowgong..... 6 10 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, —August 23, 1882.

GENERAL.—19th Augt Baboo Abinash Churn Mullick, Depy Magte and Depy Colr in charge of the Bagirhat Divn of the Khoolna dist, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Narendro Nath Chowdhry, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Kishoregunge, Mymensingh, is transfd to Khoolna, and to have charge of the Bagirhat Divn of that dist, during absence of Baboo Abinash Churn Mullick.

Mr T M Kirkwood, Dist and Sess, Judge, Mymensingh, furlough for fourteen months from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr G G Day, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Mymensingh, during absence of Mr T M Kirkwood.

17th Augt—In supersession of order of 31st ult, Moulvie Syud Ameeruddin Ahmad, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rungpore, is transfd to Backergunge, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Farreepore, is transd to Darjeeling, and posted

to Siligoree, during absence of Baboo Chunder Bhusan Chuckerbutty.

18th Augt—Mr E G Glazier, Magte and Colr Dinagopore, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

16th Augt—Mr C E Buckland, Offg Magte and Colr, Gya, leave for one month and five days from the 13th Sept, 1882. Mr H Gillon, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Durbhunga, to act as Magte and Colr of Gya, during absence of Mr C E Buckland.

21st Augt—Mr W H M Gun, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Nuddea, to act as Magte and Colr of Mymensingh, during absence on depn of Mr N S Alexander.

Mr C C Quinn, Offg Magte and Colr of Sarun, leave for two months and ten days, from 1st Sept, 1882.

Mr A W Paul, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Pergha, to act as Magte and Colr of Sarun, during absence of Mr C C Quinn.

This cancels order of 25th ult, granting Mr Paul privilege leave for three months.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tipperah, leave for one month, from 25th Sept next.

22nd Augt—Moulvie Syed Mahomed Soban Hyder, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, leave for four days, in extension of leave granted 23rd March last.

Baboo Atal Behary Meitra, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, leave for two weeks in extension of leave granted, 15th June last.

Police—14th Augt—Mr T C Orr, Offg Asst Suptd of Police, Hazareebagh, is transfd to Lohurdugga, and is posted to Palamow in that dist.

22nd Augt—Mr J M E Gouldsbury Dist Suptd of Police, Singbhoom, leave for four months, in extension or leave granted, 31st Jan last.

14th Augt—The following gentlemen are apptd to be members of the Committee for the Management of the European Hospital at Darjeeling:—

Mr R Southby and Mr C H Pillans.

Surg A Tomes, Offg Civil Surg, Midnapore, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Surg R D Murray, Civil Surg of Chittagong, on leave, to act as Civil Surg of Midnapore, during absence of Dr A Tomes.

22nd Augt—Surg J Ffrench-Mullen, Offg Civil Surg, Durbhunga, leave, for 21 days, from date he availed himself of it.

Port Trust—22nd Augt—Mr Bradford Leslie is apptd under Sec 15, Act V (B C) of 1870, to act as a Comr for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, during absence of Mr W Craik.

11th Augt—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Comrs of the Suburban Municipality in the 24-Perghas:—

Mr W D Pratt, Dist Suptd of Police, and Mr. E Carlisle.

14th Augt—The following gentlemen are apptd to be Comrs of the Darjeeling Municipality:—

Mr W Stevenson, Secy, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. Baboo Mohendro Nath Banerjee, Govt Pleader, Darjeeling.

The Rev H Uffman to be a Comr of the Municipality of Purulia in the dist of Manbhoom.

Judicial Department—17th Augt—Baboo Huri Krishna Mozundar to be an Hony Magte for the Sudder Bench, Moorsheadabad and is vested with the powers of a Magte, 3rd Class.

Advertisements.

THE PAIN SPECIFIC.—Guaranteed to cure Pains of every kind, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Paralysis, Colics, Glandular Swellings, Inflamed parts, &c. In bottles, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4. W. ROOPER & Co., Simla, Calcutta.

WANTED

A Draftsman and Estimator who is able to estimate from plans, an Assistant Accountant who can compile divisional accounts, and a Cashier who thoroughly knows the departmental accounts and is able to furnish a security for two thousand rupees. The pay of each post is Rs. 50 per month. Applications with testimonials will be received up to noon of the 11th September, 1882.

KHETTER NATH CHATTERJEE, C.E.

Executive Engineer, Jessore Division.
Jessore, the 22nd August, 1882.

REQUIRED

A qualified medical officer to take charge of the Charitable Dispensary in the Civil Station of Purneah. Salary Rs. 30 to 50 per month according to qualifications.

Apply, giving particulars of Diploma or certificate, to

J. PRATT,

Vice-Chairman,

Purneah Municipality.

Purneah, the 17th August, 1882.

PROGRESSIVE LESSONS ON ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

PART I.—By Bholanath Paul. Price with postage, 7 annas. To be had at the Canning Library and the Central Library.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot Press*.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A printed list of persons qualified for election as Commissioners at the coming Election is lying on the Secretary's Table at the Municipal Office, and the undersigned will be glad if intending candidates will either call to inspect the same or send for a copy with a view of seeing if their names are duly entered.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 29th August, at 3 P.M.

Business to be brought forward.

1. To appoint a Surveyor and Assessor vice Mr. Williamson, resigned.
2. The Chairman to lay on the table Government Resolution on the Administration Report for the year 1881.
3. To confirm the Proceedings of the Tramway Committee at a meeting held on the 17th August.
4. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 29th July, 12th and 19th August.
5. To pass orders under Section 283 in accordance with the Proceedings of the Bustee Committee held on the 22nd and 29th July.
6. Vital statistics for the month of June 1882.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

In the Press and to be shortly published.

Price Rupees 28, exclusive of postage.
(IN STIFF PAPER COVERS.)

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872 AND THE INDIAN OATHS ACT, 1873,

With notes containing all the most recent decisions of all the High Courts in India; the sections of the new Criminal Procedure Code relating to examination of accused, confessions and tender of pardon to accused persons, the re-calling and cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution by accused persons, after charge is framed, the summoning and examination of witnesses for the prosecution and defence; the provisions of the new Civil Procedure Code relating to the filing, production, discovery and inspection of documents.

BY
C. G. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND VAKIL,
High Court, Calcutta.

The Editor has endeavoured to make this work as complete and as useful to Magistrates, Judicial Officers and Pleaders as possible.

Those desirous of procuring copies should apply to the *Manager STAR PRESS*, No. 19, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.

THE BROUGHTON INSTITUTION.

Names.	Amount of Donations.	Amount Paid.
Maharaja Komul Krishna Bahadur ...	100	Paid.
Babu Kirtee Chunder Mitter of Bagbazar ...	100	Do.
Sreemutty Kaistoromony Dassee, Daughter of the late Raja Jadub under Krishna Bahadur ...	50	Do.
Babu Ram Krishna of 23 Strand Road ...	50	Do.
" Kali Churn Khettry of Matlab-roje ...	30	...
Aga Hossen Ali of Taligung ...	30	Paid.
Babu Isanachunder Sircar of Shambazar ...	25	Do.
" G. C. Mullick of Chitpore Road ...	25	...
" Gopal Lall Set of Borrobazar ...	25	...
" Nundo Gopal Neugy, Attorney at Law ...	25	...
Babu Gocool Nauth Chatterjee, Attorney at Law ...	20	...
Babu Bolie Chand Singee ...	25	...
Dr. Hem Chander Bosa of Bagbazar ...	20	...
Babu Rajender Nauth Banerjee of Bagbazar ...	15	...
Babu Nundo Lall Bosa Zemindar, Sham Bazar ...	10	Paid.
Babu Toolai Das Nundy ...	10	Do.
Syed Abdoel Ali of Chitpore ...	10	...
Babu Bhopender Naran Dutt of Mosilpore ...	10	...
Babu Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee, Executive Engineer of Simla ...	10	...
T. Lewis Esqr. ...	10	...
Babu Mohender Nauth Chunder of Aheeritola ...	10	Paid.
Babu Radha Ramon Roy of Shampooker ...	10	Paid.
W. Lord Esqr., of Finlay Muir & Co. ...	5	...
Babu Asu Tosh Ghose ...	5	...
" Kadar Nath Mitter of Burtolla ...	5	...
A Wellwisher ...	5	...
Total Rs.	640	390

DR. B. L. GHOSH'S BLOOD IMPROVER.

This wonderful medicine has been found by Dr. B. L. Ghosh, G.M.C.B., (who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years,) to be the best specific for venereal affections, the abuse of mercury and other diseases caused thereby viz., rheumatism, pain in the bones and joints, swelling eruptions and ulcerations of all descriptions, diseases of the eye and skin, debility, bloodlessness, impotence, sterility, tendency to abortion, leprosy &c. It is far superior to Sarsa and other medicines hitherto used in Madras, Bombay, Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam, &c. Price (for 32 days) Rs. 2, Packing 4 annas.

Oil for skin diseases.—This oil is infallible for all diseases of the skin, leprosy and other eruptions connected with venereal affections.

B. L. GHOSH & Co.,

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Specialist in Midwifery and diseases of Women;
Fellow, Obstetrical Society, of London;
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh;
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin;
Member Obstetrical Society, Dublin;
Late Resident Clinical-Officer and Superintending Officer in charge of Extern.
Maternity, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; &c.

ADDRESS: 20 BEADON STREET.

GOABAGAN, CALCUTTA.

Sale of valuable landed Properties.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 219, of 1872 wherein Greender Chunder Ghose and others are Plaintiffs and Charroo Chunder Ghose and others are Defendants (being a suit for the administration of the estate of Aushootosh Dey deceased) and dated the 20th day of June 1881 by A. B. Miller Esqr., Receiver of the High Court and Receiver to the estate of the above-named Aushootosh Dey deceased, at his office on the top floor of the Court House on Tuesday the 29th day of August next at the hour of 12 o'clock noon the undermentioned immovable properties appertaining to the Estate of the said Aushootosh Dey deceased either in one Lot or in several Lots as may be agreed upon.

Lot I. All that two storied brick-built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built situate and being No. 5, on the north side of Lyons Range in Calcutta in the occupation of Messrs. Barry & Co., and bounded as follows. On the north by the house and premises No. 1, New China Bazar Street occupied by Messrs. B. Smyth & Co., on the south by Lyons Range on the east by premises No. 4, Lyons Range now or lately in the occupation of Messrs. Kelly & Co., and on the west by premises No. 6, Lyons Range occupied by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.

Lot II. All that three storied brick-built messuage together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built situate and being No. 6, on the north side of Lyons Range in the occupation of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., and bounded as follows on the north by the house and premises No. 1, New China Bazar Street occupied by Messrs. B. Smyth & Co., on the south by Lyons Range aforesaid, on the east by No. 5, Lyons Range in the occupation of Barry & Co., and on the west by premises No. 7, Lyons Range occupied by the Asiatic Navigation Co. Ltd.

Lot III. All that 3 annas share in the zemindary called or known by the name of Pergunnah Tomlook and recorded as No. 1488 in the Towji of the Collector of Midnapore and situate in the Zillah of Midnapore, Registration district Midnapore, Sub-Registration District Tomlook, and in Canthee Thanah Tomlook Musulondhopore and Bhogobunpore and which said 3 annas share bears an annual Government Revenue of Rs. 22,800-4 annual Dak Dykes Rs. 112 annual Road and Public Cesses Rs. 1610-12 including the rights and interest in the Julpye lands.

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Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K. G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1

Annuity Fund £371,273 19 2

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

**Extract from the Finance Chronicle
and Insurance Circular.**

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honorable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

WANTED a private tutor, Salary Rs. 40, a month. None need apply who does not possess testimonials of character and who is not a graduate.

Apply to P. C. SING,
No. 17, Ballygunge.

Notice.

Wanted a Draftsman for the Office of the District Engineer, Sibsagor Assam. Salary Rs. 62-8 including Assam allowance. A thorough practical knowledge of Drawing and Estimating necessary.

Applications with specimen of Drawings and copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the District Engineer Sibsagor.

A. B. TODD, C. E.,
District Engineer, Sibsagor.
Sibsagor, 2nd August 1882.

খাত্রী।

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২১০১ কংগ্রেসালিস স্ট্রীট।

সাধারণ ব্রাহ্মসমাজের গৃহের ঠিক উত্তর।

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